# New-York Daily Times.

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## INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

### THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

### OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails by the *America* reached this City last evening from Boston. There is little news in addition to the summary telegraphed from Halifax.

A dispatch from the Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, dated the 22d ult., says:

"Some unauthenticated accounts have arrived here of a rupture between China and Russia. Frontier collisions have taken place, resulting in several deaths, which are to serve the Czar to claim a share in the general settlement with China, now impending on the part of all the Maritime Powers of Europe."

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"Señor Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy, has arrived in Madrid, and has had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I think there is little doubt that the dispute between Mexico and Spain will be amicably settled. The squadron conveying troops to the Havana, which left Cadiz last week, returned [illegible] and this gave rise to a rumor that the Government had changed its intentions; but the real cause of the return was an accident which happened to the rudder of one of the ships, the *Isabel II.*, she having touched on a rock or come in contact with a [illegible] vessel."

And the Paris correspondent of the same journal, writing on the 20th ult., says:

"A letter from Madrid, of the 16th, mentions that, after several conferences between M. Lafragua and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the basis of an arrangement had been agreed to. When the convention between the two Governments is signed, M. Lafragua will remain at Madrid as Minister of the Mexican Republic."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:

"[illegible] have been received from the French Consul at Panama. They give full details of the situation of that country. It would appear, from these [illegible], that New Granada is not capable of [illegible] by the Americans who are [illegible] to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres."

A telegraphic congress is now sitting at Turin, for the purpose of fixing a common tariff and a more direct transmission of despatches through the territories of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Piedmont, and Spain.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, dated May 21, says:

"The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 19th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object."

A London paper says: The Dutch Government, it appears, like those of Portugal, Sardinia, and almost every other maritime State in Europe, both great and small, intends to take part, at least as a witness, in the grand [illegible] or display of force which is about to be made in the harbors and along the coasts of China. We hear from the Hague that Holland has resolved to contribute one vessel of war to that remarkable naval congress which is about to be held in the Eastern Seas, and the results of which are anticipated, on behalf of the general interests of commerce and civilization with so much interest.

## BRITISH POLITICS AND NEWS.

**Parliamentary Intelligence—The Maynooth Infliction—The Dowry to the Princess Royal—Amendment of the Marriage Law—The Marchioness of Westmeath's Memoirs—The Niagara and the Atlantic Telegraph—Interesting Visit to the Ship.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

LONDON, Friday night, May 22, 1857.

Instead of being disturbed at present, or offering the appearance of any prospective agitation, the political calm here, now of unprecedentedly long continuance, grows deeper and more profound. The Government here [illegible] of Lord Shaftesbury—not the statesman of the Second Charles, but of the First Victoria, and step-son-in-law to the Premier—namely, unlimited power respectably exercised, seems to be attained in the person of his noble relation. In Palmerston's hands, the huge machine of State, with all its multitudinous wheels within wheels, revolves as regularly—at least, with as little [illegible] which. It is not that what he does he does well, for he [illegible] does nothing; but then he prevents that [illegible] which [illegible] men, with a busy air, among us, are accustomed to regard as business, but which is really obstructiveness; and it is perfectly useless to attempt to overcome his passive resistance to their [illegible].

The last case in point occurred last night. You are aware that the common sense British public have an annual infliction to endure, of great severity and considerable irritation, in the shape of a motion in regard to Maynooth, by a seemingly fanatical but very [illegible] old gentleman of the name of Spooner, a partner in a Birmingham and London banking-house. Why such a person should have monopolized the Parliamentary agitation of such a question, is one of those anomalies in English political and social life which foreigners cannot comprehend, and which are a source of perpetual surprise to those natives whose sense of wonderment has not been wholly blunted by the frequency of the phenomena. Mr. Spooner is probably about the very last man in the House of Commons whom any other man in that assembly, or in the whole country would imagine at home in the details for the management of a topic of this kind. He is known only in connection with the most outré currency theories and commercial crotchets of a bygone age; while as for his theologic acumen the best proof of its value is to be found in the fact that despite his [illegible] several of his near relations, the Wilberforces, have quitted the established Church and gone over to Rome, where they are [illegible] with the eclat due to their conspicuous [illegible] and great intellectual attainments; nor can the very [illegible] of another of the Wilberforces, the Bishop of Oxford, against papacy, prevent the strongest suspicions attaching to the orthodoxy of that accomplished but too subtle prelate. However, notwithstanding this evidence within his own family circle of the speciousness of his mission, Mr. Spooner has contrived to attain to the dimensions of a [illegible] here, for there is no such thing as putting him down either by argument or derision, the latter being a weapon whose use is resented by such very large bodies of serious exemplary people here, that politicians of any status whatever are extremely careful how they employ it in this particular.

Last night was another grand demonstration of solemn folly and grave burlesque. Although Spooner's motion had already been disposed of once this year, and would, therefore, in the ordinary course of things, have been smothered till 1858, the fact of there having been a general election gave him the right to reintroduce his hobby; and of that right he availed to the uttermost at the earliest possible moment.

The circumstance of there being 187 new members, lent some degree of novelty to the motion, it being thought that among the novices could be found enough to redeem him from the progressive declension that has marked his recent career. Much curiosity was likewise felt to know how Palmerston would treat the matter in the new House; whether he would employ banter, and so laugh the motion away; or assume a tone of indignation against the attempt to [illegible] and plague the House into a recantation of its engagement to keep faith with a public creditor, or, lastly, whether he would not seize the opportunity for putting this matter finally at rest by removing it from the sphere of all future Parliamentary discussion, and also evolve the scheme he is said to [illegible] of making this settlement a sort of stepping stone to the disposal of all objections in the House of Peers to the emancipation of the Jews. Which of these courses did he pursue? Neither—nor any other. He did nothing whatever, less than nothing; for he had not a single colleague on the Treasury Bench except his step son-in-law, Mr. W. Cowper, and left the matter of the division entirely in the hands of the two tellers, or whippers-in, Mr. Hayter and Lord Mulgrave, he himself never once opening his lips in the course of the debate, and leaving Spooner to be ignominiously crushed by a large majority of independent members in a very thin house, though all the usual supporters of the motion mustered in the usual number. When the result was known, that even in such a house, from which nearly all the members of Government studiously kept away, and from which the Peelites, the leading Whigs, and all the natural opponents of the motion were likewise absent, the Spoonerites were nevertheless in a minority of 24, Roebuck exclaimed that he rejoiced the question had been decided by votes without speeches, and henceforth it would be decided even without votes. It is only Palmerston would have ventured on the course thus pursued. Any other Ministry would have aimed at securing a great majority by Ministerial means; but he secured a sufficient majority without the employment of any Government means whatever; and further, by emptying the Treasury Bench of cabinet and other ministers, he abstained from all the Opposition benches every man of the least political prominence; for none of the latter, of whom, however, there are extremely few, as Disraeli, Stanley, Packington, who are for upholding the Grant, would put themselves on a level with the liberal cyphers at the back of the ministers, by going into the Opposition division lobby.

Those familiar with the embarrassments of semi-religious, demi political, quasi-party topics of this sort, in this country, will not think that the present feature in the conduct of Palmerston is unduly dwelt upon as an evidence of his mastery of the domestic situation. Further evidence of a like kind is supplied in his consummate management to-night of the very delicate question of the allowance to the oldest child and daughter of the Queen, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with the young Prince of Prussia. This is also one of a class of matters whose bearings it is impossible to familiarize to foreign comprehension, and is fraught with endless contradictions when subjected to the calmest analysis by those most conversant with the principle said to be at stake. Passing over the fact that the parents of the young lady are, from their provident management of their immense private revenues, putting out of consideration altogether their vast public income, well able to endow her even up to the fullest requirements of her exalted station, we are confronted by the staggering fact that the heir of one of the first military monarchies of Europe, who will one day fill the throne of the great Frederick, with this English woman for his Queen, stipulates that she shall become a pensioner for something more than the amount of the American President's salary, for the term of her natural life, on England, with which Prussia may any day be at war, and was on the point of being at war only the other day. Partly, perhaps, with a view to obviate all little uncomfortable contingencies of the prospective kind here hinted at, Palmerston, instead of arranging for an annuity for the Princess, and so leaving an opening for acrimonious debates hereafter, has made the bold innovation of paying down the full amount in a lump, and thus places this child of Victoria in an entirely different relationship to the British Treasury from what any member of the House of Hanover, in England, had ever been before. Of course the present arrangement will be a precedent for the settlement of all the other eight sons and daughters of Victoria and Albert, and of as many more as may hereafter be born.

The House of Commons is immensely full to-night, listening to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, Mr. Dallas, as usual, being in the Diplomatic Gallery. The sum proposed for the Princess' dowry is £40,000, and an annuity of £8,000 a year. The vote of £40,000 has been agreed upon.

While speaking of things matrimonial, it may be mentioned that the amendment of the marriage law has been the subject of a successful ministerial motion in the House of Peers this week, the debate upon it giving rise to considerable out-of-door commentaries, not much from the piquancy of the theme itself, but because of certain circumstances surrounding its present ventilation. Lady Lytton Bulwer, after flooding the country for years with pamphlets and statements of all kinds, as to the alleged enormities, infidelities, brutalities, and downright fiendishness of her husband, the great novelist and moralist, statesman, sage and philanthropist, Sir Edward, but all to no avail, because, as she says, a press conspiracy against her, has at last succeeded in getting her wrongs mentioned in the House of Peers, and by no less a personage than your illustrious countryman, the son of Painter Copley, Lord Lyndhurst. Strange enough, the way she has secured this publicity, is by charging the noble lord himself with being one of the conspirators, with having kept back, in the interest of her spouse, certain documents she had forwarded for his inspection, with a view to his judgment being obtained on her affair. Lord Lyndhurst, who is one of the most zealous of the advocates for doing away with some of the monstrous evils in our laws in regard to women, disclaimed all intention of acting, even with discourtesy, much less with malice, towards Lady Bulwer, whose sufferings seem to be of the most extraordinary kind, if not one thousandth part of what she has a thousand times over represented as having been inflicted upon her by her worser half, corporeally, calumniously, pecuniarily, through her maternal feelings, and in every other way in which a wife, a mother, and a woman can be afflicted, and all, as she says, because she would not connive at conduct on his part, alike dishonoring to him, to her and to their offspring, and their respective families.

Now the expose, infinitely more shocking and revolting even than this, has also been the subject of complaint in the House of Peers, and by the noble lord himself who is accused of being the criminal. The Marchioness of Westmeath, availing of this agitation in favor of the amended marriage laws, or rather the laws relating to the property of married women, has sent to the papers and the clubs a volume of nearly 300 pages, detailing her matrimonial experiences of some 40 years. Such a catalogue of horrors and scandals of all kinds never yet emanated from the brain of the wildest manufacturer of French romances of the most prurient school. This British peer of the realm is described as beating and kicking his wife within a fortnight of her confinement with her first child, a fortnight after, and continuously for years subsequently; also of depriving her of food and of the common decencies and necessaries of life, she herself, be it observed, being the daughter of a British Marquis of immense wealth (Salisbury) and of the most powerful connections, and she also being the particular favorite of the late King and Queen of England. The husband is then represented as having endeavored to pollute her mind with the enforced perusal of unmentionable literature, the object of that being that she might be the more readily induced to prostitute herself to the Duke of Wellington, that her husband might profit by the patronage so to be procured. The Marquis is further represented to have employed his own mother to prevail on his wife to play the part of Potiphar's wife to the Duke; and when she indignantly refused, and threatened to tell the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord Westmeath threatened to make public the scandals of Lady Salisbury's life if she dared to befriend his wife. All this, and more, and worse, is set forth for the regalement of London aristocratic society at the present moment, fortified with endless legal proofs from various law courts in which the illustrious pair have been wrangling for the better part of a quarter of a century. Lord Westmeath has protested, in his place in Parliament, against the publication, and talks of prosecution of the newspapers that have taken notice of it. But his threats are laughed at. If he were in earnest he need not touch the newspapers, but Mr. James Ridgway, one of the oldest, best known, and most eminent of the London publishers, who puts his name to the pamphlet in the full assurance that truth and libel are no longer convertible terms even in this still lawyer-ridden land of ours. Lady Westmeath professes to be merely a humble assistant in the path of Mrs. Norton, whose pamphlet, detailing the personal violence she sustained at marital hands, and the conspiracy of which she and the late Lord Melbourne were sought to be made the victims, for the purpose of extorting money and place from his lordship, (Lord Palmerston's brother-in-law,) then Prime Minister, are at last beginning to do their work. What an estimate would not English men and women draw of any society in the world of whose condition the case of these three ladies alone could be cited; and as Sir John Nicholl, one of the Judges in Lady Westmeath's case, says, innumerable are the cases of a like kind whereof nothing is never heard.

In the way of foreign news there is nothing to be said. The Central American matter is not thought of. No one understands it, and few want to understand it, the universal belief being that all will be right in good time, and that good time is coming none the less rapid because its advent is not heralded with precise assurances as to the date of arrival. A few miscellaneous items may be advantageously submitted to you; and first in regard to one of special Anglo-American interest concerning which the annexed particulars may not be quite agreeable to you.

Mr. W. Brown, M. P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with Captain Kell, two of the directors, have this week inspected the *Niagara*, now lying off Gravesend, and conferred with her commander, Captain Hudson, respecting the carrying out of that portion of the sub-marine cable which is to go Westward. After going over the noble vessel it was found, to the extreme regret of the party, that, without cutting away stanchions, there was not space aboard to make circular coils sufficiently large to insure the safe delivery of the cable into the sea, a point which, in an undertaking of this peculiar nature, is one of the first considerations, as a bight or a kink might prove fatal to the success of that important operation. That this difficulty should be experienced in the case of the *Niagara* is scarcely a matter for surprise when it is known that, although Sir Baldwin Walker was most anxious that the British Government should provide suitable vessels for laying down the cable on their side, Capt. Keith was three months looking over the dock-yards before he could find one adapted for the purpose. The *Agamemnon* which was at length selected, required considerable alterations to render her suitable for the peculiar service required. If time permitted, there is little doubt that a suitable vessel for the purpose could be found in the navy of the United States, and that the President would not object to sending her to England to assist in carrying out this great enterprise, which, it is hoped, will permanently unite the Old and New Worlds in harmony and peace. Captain Hudson informed Mr. Brown and his party, that his instructions were to do all in his power to forward the undertaking, which he, and likewise his officers and crew, felt great interest in, and whatever was decided upon as best to be done, he was ready to do his best to carry out. It was thought that the best course to adopt was for the *Niagara* to take the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron which is to lay down the cable on the American side. To this Captain Hudson gave his cordial assent, and his visitors then took their leave, much gratified by their reception, and full of admiration of the noble vessel which the United States sent to aid in what will be one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times.

A curious case of international law has arisen out of the recent riots in Queens County, Ireland, an appeal having been made by the American Consul for the special intervention of the Executive to protect the property of an American citizen. Mr. Maillard, a gentleman well known in literary circles, purchased some cattle sold by public auction on some of his own property. The removal of the cattle was resisted by an armed mob, and Mr. Maillard complains that, having made an affidavit to this effect before Captain Whelan, the Maryborough magistrate, protection has not been afforded him. He has applied to the Lord-Lieutenant's Secretary, Col. Larcom, who refers him to the civil tribunals, advising him to tender information against the parties who had broken the peace, before the magistrate at the petty sessions. Mr. Maillard did not take this course, but laid his case before the American Consul in Dublin, who applied to Col. Larcom, and received the same answer as his client. All attempts to recover the cattle having been unavailing, Mr. Maillard has prepared a statement of his case, which he has placed in the hands of the United States Consul for transmission to Washington. A copy of the document has been forwarded by Mr. Anson to the Viceroy, and there the matter at present rests.

## An English Opinion of the United States Steam Frigate Niagara.

*From the London Times.*

Half-a-mile or so below Gravesend, just about where the river tourist might expect to recover from having seen the Great Eastern at Millwall, another monster of the deep stands full in view. She is vast as an ark, with a peculiar defiant air, and an expression which tells you at once that she was made for other than the peaceful purposes of commerce, though nothing in the way of armament, or even in the trim of yards, denotes the man-of-war. This ship, along whose decks a crowd of fashionable visitors daily and hourly stream, and all round which lie a fleet of shore boats "masters of the situation," and making as much of it as if the President himself was on view, is the far-famed frigate *Niagara*. She is, we believe, the first States' frigate that has ever anchored off Gravesend. Let our readers, therefore, or at least such of them as love to gaze upon noble specimens of naval architecture, avail themselves of the unusual opportunity. Such an one will not soon again present itself, for in size, form, speed, and intended weight of armament the *Niagara* is beyond doubt the first man-of-war of her class in the whole world. As the visitor approaches her lofty sides, he is struck with the easy graceful manner in which she "sits" the water, with her bows well up, slowly rising, and showing off her beautiful lines and clear run to fine advantage. But beyond this feature the general effect of her exterior is not very pleasing. The dark black hull, unrelieved by a single streak of white, gives a heavy appearance quite foreign to her shape. She is also very hollow in the waist, which imparts that wall-sided aspect so characteristic of the American liners, but which their fine frigates, except in this instance, have managed to avoid, or at least mitigate. She is ship-rigged, with tall and somewhat heavy spars,—a novel feature in an American screw, as their builders have justly prided themselves on avoiding our practice of overmasting our steamers. But, heavy as the *Niagara* seems aloft, she has not a rope or spar too much. On the contrary, the marvel is that they can do the work ascribed to them, for, under sail alone, she can run, it is said, from 16 to 17 knots an hour! This is speed which even our river steamboats would count as excellent. From the spar-deck the *Niagara* looks by no means imposing. The bulwarks are of such unusual loftiness, and so curved in as apparently to diminish her real size. In fact, many of our frigates, less than half her size, and not to be compared to her in any war-like or sea-going quality, seem larger on the deck. Not till the visitor has walked forward and perched himself somewhere near the bowsprit, can he fully appreciate her immense size and beautiful form, and feel that he is looking down on such a war-steamer as the world has not yet seen the equal of, and by the side of which the English navy can show nothing to compete.

The *Niagara* is one of twelve steam-frigates which, a short time since, Congress ordered to be built, by way of a counterbalance to the enormous increase of the English and French marine. The construction of the *Niagara* was intrusted by acclamation to Mr. Steers, the builder of the celebrated clipper yacht *America*. In building her he had four conflicting purposes to reconcile—to make her a good gun-boat, good seaboat, good sailer and good steamer. The result is the *Niagara*—in design a kind of compromise, and which leaves her the fastest sailer in the world, one of the fastest steamers, a fine seaboat, and a very good man-of-war. Her length over all is 375 feet, breadth (extreme) 55 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 31 feet 6 inches, and her burden 5,200 tons, or nearly 2,000 tons larger than the *Himalaya*. Now she has on board only four small guns—that is, small in comparison to the armament she is intended to carry; but when the peaceful task of laying the Atlantic submarine cable is completed the *Niagara* will be fully armed and equipped for war. She will then carry 12 Dahlgren guns, 11 inches diameter in the bore, and throwing a solid shot of the enormous weight of 270 pounds a distance of 7,000 yards, or four miles. The shells for these guns will weigh 130 pounds, and the guns themselves 14 tons. These monster ordnance, which seems as if we were reverting to the barbarism of gunnery, and would come at last to the unwieldy pieces of the *Dardanelles*, with bores of 28 inches diameter, have already been cast at the West Point foundry, near New-York. We certainly wish that the *Niagara* had had only one of these tremendous artillery on board, as it would have enabled us better to appreciate her warlike capacities. Inspecting a man-of-war without her armament is much like judging of the strength of a lion by his skin. At first 12 guns seem but a small offensive power for a vessel of upwards of 5,000 tons, and it is only by reflecting on the stupendous calibre of her equipment that one begins to understand how formidable she will be, and to feel curious doubts as to the result of a contest between such a frigate and the largest three-decker. We have said that while alongside the spars seem heavy; yet, from the deck, compared with the vast bulk of the hull, they appear almost too light. Their extreme length from step to truck is—mainmast, 248 feet; foremast, 219; and mizen, 169. The mainyard is 106 feet long, and the foreyard 94. Between the bulwarks whispering pipes are laid running from the quarter-deck to forecastle, and all the officers' orders are thus transmitted with the most perfect certainty and speed. Without some contrivance of the kind a vessel of such enormous length would be both difficult and dangerous to manage; for, no matter how large ships may be built, there are most narrow limits to what one pair lungs can effect, and in breezy weather Stentor himself would be inaudible at half the length of the *Niagara*.

The engine-room of this magnificent vessel is as deeply interesting to the visitor as any other part of her. The whole motive power is placed amidships, and so carefully constructed as to occupy less space with regard to force employed than the engines of any ordinary vessel. Fore and aft the machinery in all its departments is bounded by two transverse water-tight compartments, which completely shut it in from the rest of the vessel. The engine-room is about 68 feet long by 36 wide, and nine staircases are so arranged as to make all parts of it easily accessible. The engines are by Murphy & Co., of New-York. There are three, all direct action, three feet stroke, with connecting rods between the cylinders and cranks. The cylinders are 72 inches in diameter, (nearly the same size as those of the *Great Eastern*,) and placed horizontally across the vessel, so that the motion of the piston is from side to side. The shaft upon which the whole force is brought to bear is 119 feet long, 60 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly 60 tons. The propeller is of brass, with two fans, nearly 19 feet in diameter, and having a pitch of 32 feet. On the prominent parts of the machinery are placed admirably-contrived indicators, which mark at the same time the number of revolutions, pressure of steam, vacuum, temperature of the hot well, and pressure of the cylinder at all parts of stroke. The cylinders are all on the starboard side of the vessel, the condensers on the port. Each of the latter has within itself the air-pump and hot well. The air-pumps are double acting, and work direct from the main piston-rod, as do also the force pumps. A six-inch bilge injection is attached to each condenser, and can be used at a moment's notice to free the ship from water. In addition to these there are two bilge pumps, connected by the crank shaft to the engine, and in constant operation, so that at all times the hold is as dry as a chip. The fire room or stoke hole is unusually wide and lofty, though it seems but indifferently ventilated, and complaints on this head are confirmed by the fact that in crossing the Atlantic even at this time, the heat in it was sometimes 119 degrees. What would it be in the West Indies? There are four boilers on the vertical tubular principle. Each of them is 21 feet long by 11 feet deep, and 13 feet high, and has a total fire surface of not less than 14,000 feet, and a grate surface of 424 square feet. Working at a pressure of 20 pounds, gives a power of 2,000 horses, and at that that force the revolutions are only 45 per minute. During the voyage from New York the consumption of coal was at some periods as low as 12 tons per day, and it never rose above 56! The average for full power may be taken at 50 tons per diem, or very little more than the consumption of some steamers in the English navy which cannot do their 10 knots an hour. The stowage-room of the *Niagara* for coals is rather limited, considering her immense capacity in other respects. A little over 800 tons is the most that can be carried. This, however, suffices for 16 days' steaming at full speed. Neither is the vessel provided with any apparatus for distilling fresh water for the crew, a rather serious drawback when the stowage is wanted for coals. The funnels are telescopic, and neither heavy nor unsightly, though only rising 33 feet from the deck. So admirably is the heat of the boilers economised that even under full steam the temperature of these funnels is rarely above 160. The lower deck, which, for a lower deck, is one of the most lofty and best ventilated we have seen, is set apart for the stokers, firemen, &c. The main deck is used by the crew, and is no less than eight feet four inches high. Here the seamen sling their hammocks, the extreme after-part being, of course, devoted to officers' cabins, and the fore to cooking for the ship's company. Every sailor on board has his locker, and each mess a very large locker for the mess kit. At present the crew is 514, exclusive of officers, but when fully armed, even this large complement is to be increased to 750 men—the crew of a 90-gun ship.

During the voyage across the Atlantic, no attempt was made to effect a quick passage; on the contrary, the engines were mostly worked at half power. All the rigging had been put up during the depth of an American Winter, and as the ship reached the moist and warmer latitudes, it slackened to an extent that made it more than probable the "sticks" would come out of her altogether, especially during some days of tremendously heavy weather. She was therefore hove to for four days while all was made taut again. With full power, she attained a speed of 13 knots, and under sail above 16. With a stiff breeze on her quarter, she can count on 14 knots. Her present draught is 22 feet, but when armed, with all stores and coals on board, she will draw 25 feet. Each 100 tons brings her down three inches in the water.

In the course of a day or so the *Niagara* will leave the Thames for Liverpool, where her half of the Atlantic cable is to be shipped. According to present arrangements, this process is likely to present difficulties that may materially delay the whole undertaking, and render some alterations necessary. Among the passengers on board are Professor Morse, and Captain Schwarz and Lieutenant Kolobnin, two officers of the Russian Navy, who attend to witness the laying of the cable, are also on board. Commander Pennock is attached on special duty connected with the telegraph, and Captain Hudson is the Commander of the *Niagara*.

## Large Failure of a Parisian Banker.

*From the London Times City Article, May 21.*

Another development in connection with the speculative mania in Paris has taken place. The stoppage of Mr. Charles Thurneyssen, a banker and shareholder, with debts variously stated at an amount equal to from £800,000 to £1,000,000, has just been communicated, and also his departure for America. The chief sufferers, it appears, consist of persons who had deposited money and securities in his hands, some of the principal Polish families resident in Paris having trusted him with extraordinary amounts. One instance of the kind is alleged in which the sum is more than £200,000. It is said that M. Thurneyssen left Paris *en route* to the United States on Thursday evening last, and it is consequently inferred that he sailed by the *Arabia*, which left Liverpool on Saturday. M. Thurneyssen is a nephew of the well-known banker of the same name, who is one of the promoters of the Russian Railway Company. His family is also nearly connected with that of M. Isaac Pereire, and it was probably from the influence of these circumstances that he contrived to acquire his credit. It was exactly at this time last year that the failure of M. Place, one of the directors of the *Crédit Mobilier*, was announced on the Bourse, also for £800,000; and, looking at the facts in both cases, the question is unavoidably suggested as to how far the unsoundness at this moment extends. The cause for surprise is the magnitude of the liabilities that can thus be contracted without engendering notice or suspicion. Not a fortnight had elapsed since the *Crédit Mobilier* affirmed that its position was that of a sentinel over the healthy development of French enterprise. Are its directors still certain that they are competent to the functions they have assumed?

*From the London Times City Article, May 22.*

It appears that legal steps have been taken for the pursuit of M. Charles Thurneyssen, who is supposed to have sailed by the *Arabia* from Liverpool on Saturday, and that his surrender will be applied for under the Extradition Treaty between France and the United States. Meanwhile his friends both in Paris and London, and also those who are connected with the *Crédit Mobilier*, are endeavoring to create an impression that the amount of his defalcations has been greatly exaggerated. There is no reason, however, to suppose that such is the case. Statements from the most reliable sources seem to concur upon the point, and even if nothing definite were ascertained, it would be idle to presume that a person of such connections in the speculative world would have been suffered to break down for a small sum under circumstances involving so much public damage. The names of the principal sufferers and the extent of their loss in each case seem to be currently known, and it is affirmed, moreover, that the system of misappropriation has been carried on for a long time. In the existing state of affairs at Paris a speculator possessed of an eminent name, and enjoying the favor of the distinguished operators who have taken upon themselves to control and regulate the financial genius of the country, is not likely to have committed himself to a career ending in a compulsory flight for the moderate amount that in some quarters is now alleged to be the limit of the responsibilities of M. Thurneyssen. When the failure of M. Place for £800,000 occurred, last year, there was a similar disposition to conceal the scope of the disaster. General silence on the part of the press, the combined efforts of all the speculators to deceive themselves and others, and the natural anxiety on the part of the victims to coöperate in keeping the public unacquainted with their entire or partial ruin, all assist in such cases to render the task of suppression practicable. In the present case, even if the law should ultimately reach the defaulter, the real magnitude and character of his acts will perhaps never transpire. All that can be done, therefore, is to give the statements obtained from persons who are in the best position to form an opinion, and to test them by their inherent probability as compared with those which proceed from other sources.

## The Revival of the Slave Trade.

*From the London Times.*

If we are to believe the general evidence of the world, the slave trade goes on as vigorously as ever. The demand for sugar, coffee, and other tropical products has increased wonderfully of late years. All Europe and all America are asking for the articles which Brazil, Cuba, and Porto Rico produce. To supply our demands they must have more negroes, and Africa lies before them, ready to sell as many as they want. Can we wonder at the result? Spain and Brazil have made treaties with us, partly owing to our importunities, partly through the necessity of appearing well with the world, partly, we have no doubt, from the sincere wish of the Governments to put down a great iniquity. But the gain of the trade is greater than the danger. The worst is to lose the vessel, which is of comparatively little value, while if the trip be successful the profits are enormous. Take the account of the capture of a slaver by the *Arab* on the coast of Cuba. The vessel was only of 150 tons; the slave-deck was exactly two feet six inches in height, so that the unfortunate creatures could barely sit upright. Five hundred negroes, according to the confession, or rather the boast, of the captain, were taken on board. Of these, 138 perished in 58 days; 40 died in one day. Such is the state of things on board of a slaver at the present time, and we need not explain that the horrors which await the negro are much more terrible than in the days of the legalized slave-trade, when the "middle passage," the theme of so much indignant eloquence, was not rendered more insufferable by the necessity of carrying large numbers in small craft built especially for speed, and unprovided with proper arrangements for cleanliness and health. We are told that of those who survived in this particular cargo, nearly all were in the last stage of emaciation and disease, "their thighs about the circumference of a large walking stick, were skin and bone, eaten up with scurvy and the itch." Now, what is the inducement for a trader to risk the loss of ship and cargo, not to speak of good name, and to become the perpetrator and spectator of such atrocities? The answer is simple enough: "The captain states that he has run nine successful cargoes, and been captured six times, and that he has lost £5,000 by this trip, but that he does not mind it, as, if he had succeeded in landing the cargo, he would have received £37,000 for the adventure."

This is the end of all our exertions. For this it is that we have quarrelled with other nations, or coaxed them, compromising our position or making our names odious. For this a squadron is kept on the coast of Africa at a cost of several hundred thousand pounds yearly, and a family or two in almost every one's acquaintance has had its victim to fever or sunstroke. For this we keep up settlements over 40 degrees of latitude, sending out governors and bishops to perish amid the malaria of festering marshes. For this we have societies and subscriptions at home, and sermons about the grain of mustard-seed, and speeches in Parliament about Britain's ægis thrown over the slave. Brazil and Spain care as little for our principles as the naked barbarians who sell their prisoners or subjects to the skippers. The question then is, what shall we do? To dispatch cruisers to the African coast to chase slavers has been avowedly a failure. To remonstrate with foreign Governments has been equally ineffectual. We have the choice of two alternatives—either to leave the trade to itself, in which case it would be carried on with at least a mitigation of barbarity, since the health of the cargo would be to the advantage of the trader, or to take summary measures to prevent the landing of negroes on any point of the Slave importing coast. To blockade thoroughly Cuba and Brazil is certainly a difficult enterprise, but still it might be effected by the perseverance of diplomacy or the authority of superior force. There would at least be something of honesty and consistency in such a course, however great might be the risk and the hostility which the act might awaken. But the present position of moderate and hesitating imbecility can effect nothing, *and the sooner we relinquish a policy which supports a preventive squadron on the African coast, without hindering heavily laden slavers from appearing in the harbors of Cuba, the better it will be for our character as a sincere and determined people.*

## Large Shipment of Cattle from England to the United States.

*From the Liverpool Times.*

An extensive and valuable consignment of breeding stock was shipped on Wednesday for Philadelphia in the ship *George*, Captain Macloon. The stock comprised 33 head of short-horned cattle, 3 valuable horses, 25 sheep and 25 pigs. All the animals are of the best breeds, and have been selected without regard to expense, in England, Ireland and Scotland. The task of selection devolved on Dr. Johns, Captain Brown and Mr. Jacoby, who were sent over here by the Illinois Cattle Importing Association. The cattle are to be distributed exclusively in the State of Illinois, with a view to the improvement of the breeds in that State by crosses with the best blood to be obtained in this country. In proof of the value of high-bred English cattle in the United States, it may be mentioned that 250 guineas was paid for one two-year-old heifer, and that the cost of the 35 animals, including their freight and provision to the port of destination, will not be far short of £8,000. The horses are from celebrated studs, and most of the cattle have taken prizes at various agricultural shows. The shipment is, in fact, the most valuable ever sent from this port. Excellent arrangements have been made in the vessel for the safe keeping of the stock during the voyage, and in order that they may arrive at their destination in good condition. This department was under the direction of Mr. Bell, of the Adelphi stables, who displayed his usual skill and judgment in making the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

**By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.**

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—21 Wall-st. and 161 Broadway.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Utah Governorship—The California Overland Mail—Judge Lecompte to be Removed—Visit of the New-York Yagers to the President, &c.**

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

Colonel Cummings has not yet arrived here, nor had he been heard from yesterday, but the President thinks there is no doubt that he will accept the Governorship of Utah.

The bids for the contract for carrying the land mail to California are not opened yet. The successful applicant will not be known in time for the California steamer to-morrow. Senator Gwin will go out in the steamer, and will return by the overland mail route.

Judge Lecompte is positively to be removed, and Judge Williams is to succeed him.

C. K. Garrison has left the city. X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 4.

The Yagers of New-York, were this forenoon escorted by their brother Yagers of Washington, to the White House, and received by the President in the East Room. In his brief address to them he said the militia must ever be the mainstay of this glorious land of liberty. Hence he considered that one of the most patriotic acts of young men, was to join the volunteer companies. He extended to them a cordial welcome, and expressed a hope that their visit to the metropolis would prove agreeable, and that they would return home with the happiest impressions.

The State Department has received an official copy of a circular issued by the Spanish authorities, to the following effect: For the purpose of preventing disputes which frequently arise between foreign Consuls, stationed in the Island of Cuba, and the local authorities of that commercial province, in regard to the intervention of the former in the estates of intestates of their respective countries, arising in that Territory, it has been determined that the 28th article of the Royal Decree, respecting foreigners, of the 17th of November, 1852, in force only in the Peninsula, shall also completely apply to the Spanish dominions beyond sea. Consequently in all cases of ab intestate death in the said dominions, of foreign subjects, domiciliated or traveling thereto, the local authorities shall, in conjunction with the Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, draw up an inventory of the property and effects, and shall adopt appropriate measures to keep them in safe keeping until the lawful heir shall come forward, or his legal representative.

In such intestate estates, as well as in the testamentary estates, the courts of the country alone shall have cognizance of claims which may be made for a distraint of property for the payment of creditors, and of any other claim calling for the fulfillment of the obligations or responsibilities contracted in Spain or in favor of Spanish subjects; but at such time and in like manner, when owing to the numerous liabilities, the intestate estates of a foreign subject is declared under control of a general meeting of creditors, or owing to any other cause said intestate estate acquires a litigious character, the local authorities shall act by themselves and exercise their jurisdiction according to law, the consul of the nation to which the deceased person belonged limiting himself to representing the heirs who are absent or are minors, or are incapacitated, as any person would do who was provided with a regular power of attorney.

Fourteen or fifteen bids have been offered for carrying the overland California mail, but no decisive action has yet been taken upon the subject. It will be a matter for the consultation of the Cabinet, who will determine as to the starting point of the service.

A private dispatch has been received from St. Louis announcing the safe arrival in that city of D. H. Burr, Surveyor-General of Utah Territory.

Benjamin F. Fullerton has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Faribault, vice Smith, resigned.

Volney Hascall, of Michigan, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Kalamazoo, vice Kidder, declined.

Since the arrival of Mr. Bailey he has tendered his resignation as Postmaster of Boston, to take effect on the 1st of October. The appointment of Nahum [illegible] will be officially announced [illegible].

Mr. Hopkins, the regularly-nominated Democratic candidate for the Thirteenth District of Virginia, has been defeated by [illegible], a Distributionist Democrat. The defeat was caused, principally, by the prejudice against Hopkins, for resigning his Judgeship, in the hope of election to Congress.

## The National American Council.

**THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM [illegible]—ADJOURNMENT.**

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 3.

[*Continued from Thursday Morning's Paper.*]

The fifth resolution declares, that those citizens of the United States who indorse the principles of the American Party are cordially invited to unite with us in the open advocacy and support of the same.

The Philadelphia Platform is amended in the above sentence, in the following material section: "The native born, or naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, when lawfully convened for the purpose of framing a State Constitution with the view of admission into the Union, have undoubtedly the right to [illegible] Constitution, and therein to regulate their domestic and social affairs in such a manner as they may deem most conducive to their own welfare, subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with the privilege of admission whenever they may have the requisite population for one Representative to Congress."

Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to strike out all after the words "United States," and urged the amendment in an eloquent speech. Mr. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], of Missouri, took sides with Mr. Baldwin [illegible] in favor of striking out the last clause. [illegible] taking Mr. B. by the hand, and declared [illegible] being able, for American principles, to yield his personal preferences. In the course of the [illegible] Mr. Cunningham stated that the [illegible] and acknowledge that Kansas must be a Free State.

After a warm debate on the resolutions, during which Messrs. Hillyer and Shackelford, of Mississippi, strongly urged the adoption of the [illegible] as reported by the Committee, General [illegible], of Buffalo, moved, as a substitute for the whole report, the platform of principles adopted at the National Convention in 1856, with the omission of the three resolutions therein numbered "13, 14, and 15," relating to the Pierce Administration.

This was adopted, and the report of the Committee thrown overboard.

Mr. E. T. Wood, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution, expressing the gratitude of the American party towards the young men for their cooperation in the last campaign, which was adopted unanimously.

Votes of thanks were then adopted to the officers of the Council and the citizens of Louisville, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

## News from Mexico.

**THE FATE OF GEN. CRABB DECIDED—PROBABLE RE-ELECTION OF COMONFORT.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 4.

By an arrival at this port we have dates from Vera Cruz of the 31st, and the City of Mexico of the 18th of May.

Late papers confirm the execution of Gen. Crabb and fifty eight of his followers. It was rumored in the City of Mexico that a terrible revenge was being taken in California, by murdering all the Mexicans found there.

The election returns were coming in and were generally favorable to the reelection of President Comonfort.

Heavy rains had fallen at the City of Mexico, and the inhabitants were alarmed at the prospects of an inundation.

Several robberies had been committed on the Puebla Road.

## The Inauguration of Governor Haile of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 4.

Governor Haile was inaugurated and delivered a message shortly after noon to-day. His address was quite lengthy. He regrets that the spirit of emigration has deprived the State of many of its citizens at home, but notwithstanding, unusual progress in industrial pursuits has been made during the past year. He objects to unnecessary legislation, and strongly advocates an advance in education and the establishment of a [illegible] education and a State Normal School. The State debt has somewhat increased, but he says [illegible] will extinguish it without resort to [illegible] taxation. The liquor law had been attended with [illegible] results. The Governor makes various suggestions about taxation and other local matters, opposes the increase of banking capital; advocates a longer period of residence by aliens, and that they shall be able to read and write the English language before they can be admitted to the right of suffrage. The Governor deems the Dred Scott decision suggestive of the expediency of a protest from the Legislature of every Free State, as repugnant to our sense of justice and to the principles of equality which lie at the foundation of our Government; and that Slavery should be confined to its present limits. In conclusion, the Governor suggests pecuniary aid to the free settlers of Kansas.

Governor Haile was sworn in at 4 o'clock, in presence of a large assemblage.

High Sheriff [illegible] will be removed by an address to the Governor from both Houses of the Legislature.

The Republicans will hold a caucus on Tuesday next, to nominate a United States Senator.

## Marine Disasters.

**THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW-YORK ASHORE AND ABANDONED.**

BOSTON, Thursday, June 4.

The steamer *City of New-York*, from Philadelphia for Boston, struck on Great Rip Shoal, off Nantucket, at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, during a thick fog. The crew left her at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, and arrived at Nantucket on Wednesday afternoon. The steamer *Island Home*, Captain Brown, was sent to her assistance immediately, and returned to Nantucket this morning, having spoken a vessel who reported that two schooners had picked the steamer up adrift and carried her off.

WEST HARWICH, Thursday, June 4.

Arrived this morning, the schooner *J. D. [illegible]*, Capt. Wixon, fell in with last evening, about [illegible] miles S. S. E. of Monomoy, abandoned, the steamship *City of New-York*, from Philadelphia for Boston, and towed her into West Harwich this morning. She is easily kept free from water, and appears in good order. She is safe in this harbor.

**BRIG MARY MORTON ASHORE.**

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 4.

The Brig *Mary Morton*, Holmes, of Windsor, N. S., from New-York for Hansport, in ballast, went ashore on the night of the 1st inst., during a thick fog, on the rocks near Point Judith Lighthouse. She was thumping badly on the rocks, but may get off yet by the help of the steamers. The vessel is uninsured.

## Fires.

**STEAM SAW-MILLS BURNT AT MANCHESTER.**

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, June 4.

A fire last night in this place destroyed the steam saw-mills of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., on Bridge-street. Their loss is $25,000. Charles D. Hoyt was killed and several other persons were injured by the falling of the walls.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CLEVELAND.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, June 4.

The paint shop attached to Messrs. [illegible] & Bowers' car factory, was burnt this morning, together with four passenger cars belonging to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, and two baggage cars. The loss of the Railroad Company is covered by insurance. The total loss is $14,000, and the total insurance $14,000.

## Constitutional Convention in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 4.

Returns from Southern Minnesota indicate a Republican majority of delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

## Departure of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 4.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening from Boston, and sailed again for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

CAPTAIN BOGGS ADMITTED TO BAIL.—The case of Charles S. Boggs, charged with having brought an excess of passengers on the steamship *Illinois*, on her last trip, was up for examination yesterday, before U. S. Commissioner Morton. Henry Gaines and James F. Coggill were examined as witnesses, but neither could tell how many passengers there were on board. The captain was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, and the case was adjourned to Wednesday next. The ship is by law allowed to carry 700 or 750 passengers. The U. S. District Attorney charges that she carried 900.

## The Progress Northward of Yellow Fever.

There is a popular impression that the infection of yellow fever progresses only in a northerly direction. Notions of this sort seldom are without some basis of fact and often, if not absolutely true, furnish clues to important laws. We propose to examine the report made by the Physician-in-Chief of the Quarantine establishment with regard to the presence of the yellow fever and the origin and progress of infection at this port last Summer, to ascertain whether the facts recorded favor the supposition that danger from the infection of yellow fever is to be especially or chiefly apprehended, to the northward of the sites at which yellow fever has by any means been established, and as to whether southerly winds are more favorable than northerly to the progress of the disease.

AT THE QUARANTINE GROUND.—The first infected vessel was examined on the 10th of April, the second on the 15th of June, and a third on the 18th June. No record is made of the direction of the wind until the 15th of June, from which until the 18th it came from the northwest. On the 18th it changed to a stiff breeze from the southwest, which held to the 19th, on which day the first unimported case of yellow fever broke out at the Hospital. There were no new cases until the 14th July. On the 13th the wind changed from northwest to southwest, and so held till the 18th. On the second day of this southerly term the second and third cases were reported; the third day the fourth case, and on the 19th July the fifth case. All these were stevedores who had been engaged in removing cargo from infected vessels. From the 13th to the 21st the wind was from the northwest, and with the exception of the case last mentioned, there was no progress of the pestilence. The wind then changed to the southwest, and held at that point with remarkable steadiness for nine days, there being but one entry of northerly wind among twenty-six observations in this period. This remarkable term of southerly wind was not accompanied by any remarkable change in temperature, the mercury rising but 6¼° on an average above its mean mark of the week immediately preceding it. On the second day of this southerly wind, Dr. HARRIS observes, "This date marked an important epoch in the history of yellow fever at Quarantine. On this day the fever was announced as endemic within the Marine Hospital inclosure." (Dr. HARRIS apparently applies the word endemic to a disease when it has the quality of propagating itself within a certain locality.) During the next eight days of southerly wind there were fourteen new cases.

The origin of yellow fever at this locality was, of course, in the patients brought to it from the ships. The important fact is, that the disease did not become infectious on shore except under the influence of a steady southerly wind.

ON LONG ISLAND.—(1.) The first three cases here had their origin distinctly in the bedding which had floated ashore from the quarantine ships, and which was handled by the victims. The locality immediately adjoining the residences of these patients is supposed to have thus become infected.

(2.) The first certain case at the second locality of the fever on Long Island, was that of a gentleman whose residence lay at the distance of one mile east of one of the infected ships. The southerly wind had been blowing directly over her for some days before he was attacked. Two days afterwards four other persons residing a short distance to the northward were attacked, the wind still holding southerly. The southwest wind passing over this locality raked the end of the island for a distance of three miles, and in the populous district thus indicated not a single household long escaped the fever.

(3.) The origin of yellow fever at Fort Hamilton is thus stated by Dr. HARRIS:

"August 1st the pestilence set its fatal seal on the Fort Hamilton District, a mile south of Mr. WHITE'S residence and near to the fort. On that day died Gen. STANTON, of the U. S. Army, and as his mansion was situated on an elevation which looked out directly upon Gravesend Bay, and was surrounded on the north and west by a dense grove, it was presumed that the deadly infection had been wafted to his domestic residence by southerly winds which swept over the infected shipping at Gravesend."

Gen. STANTON'S residence was *one mile and three-quarters distant*, due north of the Quarantine anchorage, and the wind had been southerly (S. W.) at the Quarantine for a week previously. The nature of the ground is such that a southwest wind at the Quarantine was probably a south wind at Gen. STANTON'S residence, "drawing round" the headland of Fort Hamilton. Dr. HARRIS continues the history of the fever:

"On the day of Gen. STANTON'S death two soldiers in the Redoubt were attacked with the fever, and up to Aug. 7, twelve cases had occurred in the fort. The history of these cases was such as to convince the intelligent and distinguished physician of the garrison at Fort Hamilton, that the infection had reached that stronghold by atmospheric agency [illegible]."

The Redoubt is the southernmost point of the Fort and nearest the quarantined fleet. The same remarks as to wind apply as in the previous case. The pestilence progressed northerly from these cases until every house was desolated up to the locality last described as a starting point of infection.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—The first case here occurred July 20. The Quarantine establishment, in which the fever was at this time raging violently, is about six miles distant in a due southwest direction, from which quarter the wind had been steady for a week previously. The fever was at the same time established, however, on the Long Island coast, four miles distant, and infected ships were anchored about five miles off, in a direction a little west of south, with no land between. Thirty-four cases of fever occurred at this generally salubrious and very isolated post, and it is remarkable that "the victims were selected exclusively from the South Battery, which has southern and eastern exposure." The officers of the command assured Dr. HARRIS that "no material cause of infection was conveyed to or existed upon the island." The inference as in previously mentioned cases is, that the infection was conveyed atmospherically, by a southerly wind, across water, from a source at least four miles distant.

ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.—Caven Point, [illegible] miles north of the Quarantine Hospital, [illegible] high-water island. It was the only inhabited spot [illegible] in this direction, and we believe its inhabitants were but a single family, with Summer boarders from the City, who all but one died of the fever. The origin is considered to have been infectious material from the Quarantine ships, thrown on the shore by the tide. The same is said of two cases of fever occurring near the shipping in Gravesend Bay.

STATEN ISLAND.—For a distance of four or five miles southwardly and westwardly from the Quarantine station, there is a town, or a succession of towns, more closely built and populated than any of the localities hitherto described. Yet there is not the slightest reason to suspect that a single case of fever originated here from atmospheric communication from the Hospital. In nearly all the cases the origin of the disease was directly traced to contact either with those previously sick, or with materials which had come from them.

Many of the victims were bathers, fishermen, boatmen, &c., whose occupation induced them to *remain* upon or in the water in the tide-way sweeping from the Quarantine ships. Of the thousands who merely passed on the water, without long delay, to leeward of the shipping, none suffered.

It should be said that Dr. HARRIS, from whose report we compile these particulars, does not himself draw any conclusion from them. He states that his object was merely to record and arrange medical facts with reference to the construction of a rational system of laws and regulations to preserve the public health.

From among the medical facts we believe we have collated by far the most significant series, and they seem to us to entitle the popular hypothesis with regard to the atmospheric conveyance of disease to be provisionally respected as a law.

We made the examination of Dr. HARRIS' Report with this hypothesis under consideration, at the suggestion of a Staten Islander, and without any expectation of the results to which it has led us. Since writing this article, our attention has been called to a paper on yellow fever prepared by the late Dr. SAMUEL R. SMITH, an eminent physician of Staten Island, and we find in it further evidence to the same effect. Writing of the yellow fever season of 1848, which carried off from 150 to 180 citizens of Staten Island, Dr. SMITH observed:

"The source of infection was undoubtedly vessels from New-Orleans (where yellow fever prevailed) riding *at their ordinary anchorage opposite the Quarantine*; said vessels having been employed in transporting troops among whom cases of fever prevailed. The means by which the infection was communicated were threefold. Most of the cases occurring from its commencement on the 19th of August up to the middle of September were probably communicated through the medium of the air. Easterly winds had prevailed for many days together, varying from N. E. to S. E., and blowing constantly from the ships to the shore; and only those living immediately on the shore suffered; and where a building of any kind intervened, so as to break the horizontal current of wind, those so protected escaped. Moreover, from the point where the vessels were anchored, taking the range of the prevailing winds N. E. and S. E., it would just include the infected district, which extended from the upper end of the Quarantine ground to Vanderbilt's Landing, a distance of one and a quarter miles."

"Its second mode of propagation was perhaps in a very few cases among the lightermen and boatmen, by direct intercourse with the infected vessels. Only one case can be positively proved to have arisen in this way, and this was after the vessels had been removed to Sandy Hook. The symptoms in this case were similar to the others, showing the identity of their origin.

When the infected vessels were removed, we hoped, after the lapse of a few days, that the disease would disappear; and so it did from the greater part of the infected district, but continued to linger in one small locality, extending along the shore south from the Quarantine ground about three hundred yards. Here the poison, animalcular, miasmal, or whatever its nature, had evidently obtained a foothold, and cases continued to occur until after severe frost, the last case being the 21st of October. The cases were not many, probably *for want of subjects*; for most of the inhabitants had fled, and the few remaining had either passed through the disease or were insusceptible to its influence."

We say that this evidence also sustains the popular hypothesis. We mean that it does so as the basis of a practical law for our circumstances, which is this, that the infection of yellow fever is chiefly to be feared from its progress with the wind which usually prevails during the dangerous season at this point from the south, and that the danger is lessened as the distance across water from an infected locality is increased; that where it becomes established on land it rapidly extends in a direction down the wind, that is northwardly, if a population is found to furnish "subjects" at frequent intervals.

### More Candidates for the Credit of Independent Journalism.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I noticed by an extract in your columns of the 26th, taken from the *Syracuse Journal*, that the Editor of that paper, in order to sustain its character for political independence, states that previous to the assumption of his duties, he entered into a contract with the proprietor of that paper, that he should not be fettered in the expression of his political opinions while conducting its columns, thereby plainly intimating, that his predecessors had been guilty of succumbing to a political clique, and making the *Journal* a purely partisan paper.

As one of the former editors of the *Journal*, I consider such an intimation as unjust and ungenerous. Its first Editor, VIVUS W. SMITH, Esq., although an ardent Whig during the days of that party, never hesitated to express his opinion on political subjects as he deemed the good of the State and nation required. The writer of this article succeeded Mr. SMITH and pursued the same course, irrespective of party interests or party behests; and the immediate predecessor of the present Editor, Mr. ANDREW SHUMAN, now of the Chicago *Journal*, did the same thing. To be sure the *Journal* from the day of its first issue to the time the present editor assumed his duties, was a party paper as the term is generally construed, but it never blindly followed the lead of any party in all the devious shiftings and changes of politics. It advocated a creed of political principles which it considered the best calculated to promote the public interest, and was always consistent. How it has been under the management of the present editor I cannot say, but from the fact of your having a controversy with it, I judge it has been somewhat erratic.

I deem this public condemnation of the editor's unjust course towards his predecessors, as an act of justice to them. Will you therefore please publish this in your columns, and much oblige.

Yours, &c., GEORGE TERWILLIGER.
Nos. 51 and 53 William-street, New-York, May 28.

### Nuns in Baltimore.

*From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

On Thursday last the following ladies were received into the Carmelite Convent: Miss Jane B. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and Miss Elizabeth Murray, of Brooklyn. Miss Edwards, now Sister Agnes of the Immaculate Conception, was attended by Miss Mary Carroll, daughter of Charles Carroll, Esq., and Miss Murray, now Sister Julianna of the Blessed Sacrament, by Mrs. C. Oliver O'Donnell. The Mass was offered by Rev. PACCIARINI, S. J. The Archbishop, KENRICK, preached, and afterwards officiated in the reception ceremonies. The ladies just admitted make the number of members in this institution 22. One is over 96 years of age, and another is over 82 years of age. One, now in good health, has been a member of the community for fifty-eight years, and a majority of the whole number from twenty to forty years. On the morning of the 14th, in the chapel of the Convent of Visitation, in this city, Sisters Mary Cephas Sullivan, Mary Petronna Adam and Mary of the Cross McElhill were admitted to the holy profession.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The relative strength of the various sections of the Presbyterian denomination in this country is as follows: Old School, 225,000; New School, 150,000; Cumberland, 100,000; German Reformed, 75,000; Dutch Reformed, 35,000; other classes, 60,000; making a total of 645,000. These are embraced in 7,325 churches, supplied by 5,800 clergymen.

## NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

### GEN. WALKER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

#### Fillibusters Beside Themselves with Joy—Triumphant Reception—Walker still Confident.

*From the Delta, May 28.*

The telegraphic announcement that Gen. WALKER and staff had arrived at the Balize on board the *Empire City*, yesterday morning, created considerable excitement among our citizens. Men who had watched with intensest interest the career of the gallant young American, from the moment he set foot upon the soil of Nicaragua, and saw with alarm the cordon of fire which the chances of war and the beleaguering army of the allied States brought into being, draw closer and closer around Rivas, breathed easier when it was known that the champion of Isthmian Republicanism was safe; and even those who disliked what they conceived to be fillibusterism, indulged in something of the same feeling.

Towards morning the interest became universal, and the coming of the steamer was eagerly looked for. Everybody was anxious to see the man who had linked his fame indissolubly with the history of Nicaragua, and who won an exalted name in the annals of heroic warfare when the luminous flashes of victory shot up from the streets and plazas of Rivas, Masaya and Granada.

Long before the expected arrival of the *Empire City* at her moorings, the extensive steamship wharf began to wear a crowded and animated aspect. The eager throng hastening from the city, including many of the companions in arms of WALKER, and our city authorities, was a goodly sight on the landing as the first glimpse of the vessel was seen several miles down the river. In quick time she came round the turn and bore up towards the wharf, firing a gun as she passed opposite Canal street. The salute from the guns of the Washington Artillery then commenced and sent its echoes over the waters, and above the din of the busy city, and to the hearts of the hero and his comrades, welcoming them as brave warriors should be welcomed, by the thundering and martial roar of cannon.

Presently the proud vessel, borne lightly on the swelling bosom of the Mississippi, and bearing a nobler freight than ever she did before, came slowly towards the wharf, while thousands of eyes were directed towards her in search of the gallant soldier on board. Three cheers were given for WALKER as the steamship closed in to her mooring, and then the multitude became hushed in eager expectation of the appearance of the General on deck. The crowd was stilled, but not quiet, for the excitement of the hundreds who were near the vessel to get on board, if possible, was intense.

Some two or three succeeded, by using not a little activity, in leaping on a ledge of the vessel and climbing on board; but the command of the Captain to prevent this mode of getting on the vessel, compelled the crowd to await the usual access. It was with considerable difficulty the gangway was put in its place, and with much greater difficulty the rush to the vessel was opposed successfully. In the meantime the cry of "WALKER" was heard, and looking aloft we beheld the unmistakable form of him whose name has become a "household word" in the South, and whose deeds have been the subject of American and European conversation, comparatively speaking, as much as any of the great captains of modern times.

Again and again he waved his hat and bowed his head in acknowledgment of the thundering and hearty cheers that greeted them. It was a gallant sight, indeed, to see that unassuming, mild-looking, light-complexioned man, the impersonation of as glorious and daring chivalry as these latter days of ours have *seen, with head uncovered*, and doubtless a heart moved to its inmost core, responding, not by words, but by the eloquent language of silence and the soul-felt looks of proud consciousness, to the enthusiasm his presence excited. He of the "blue-gray eye," the man of destiny, looked on the excited crowd with emotions, perhaps, as lofty as ever filled his brave and unconquered heart.

He had only proceeded a few paces from the gangway towards the carriage in waiting, which was thirty or forty yards off, when cries were heard to raise him, which was quickly done. On the shoulders of two gentlemen who were beside him, he was borne towards the carriage, amid the loud cheers of the assembled thousands. He was at length got to the vehicle and driven to the St. Charles Hotel, accompanied by Col. FRENCH, Lieut.-Col. JACQUES and others.

Had he come to our city as the victorious ruler of the fair land of Central America, instead of its baffled conqueror—but for a time—so sure as the stars shine out in the heavens to-night—the feelings of those who were present could not have been more inspiring or grateful. We have no doubt, had he arrived, as we trust he will one day, in the full flush of power, we should have seen more loud-mouthed congratulations and after-dinner manifestations, wonderfully expressive of—mean sycophancy. As it was, the intense feelings of admiration and affection showered on him with the most profuse liberality; the outspoken and rapturous words of welcome and manifestations of personal regard could only have been given to one who had secured and earned a place in the hearts of those who thronged around him. When the gang-way was got ready and WALKER came towards the landing, the rush to get near him was tremendous. The scene was almost equal in enthusiasm and love to that celebrated event, of which every one has a vivid remembrance, either by the aid of pen or pencil—the return of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE from Elba—when soldiers and officers crowded round and almost worshipped him. We were close by when he left the staging, but it was an utter impossibility to get near. We could almost imagine as he disappeared in the rushing and apparently half-crazy crowd that he was appropriated bodily by a hundred people, each of whom took as much of him as he could carry away, and treasure, as a devotee does a relic.

In due time he arrived at the St. Charles Hotel, where an immense crowd was in waiting, and who hailed him with great enthusiasm. He was brought to the Balcony, from whence he addressed the people in a short and soldier-like speech, expressing the intense gratification he felt at witnessing the sympathy shown him, and of his pride in knowing that the goodwill of the American people was with him. It gave assurance that the cause of Nicaragua would yet be triumphant.

After a short interval, he was again obliged to come out and address the crowd, which he did from the table of the rotunda of the Hotel. In his calm, earnest manner, and with manly eloquence, he said it was a proud consolation, after months and years of trial, to experience the approbation that was given to the cause he advocated. It was a triumph greater than arms could ever win. With such manifestations, it was impossible that the cause of Nicaragua could fail, no matter who were its enemies; no matter how much they labored; no matter how much they willed. The enemy, he said, would yet be put beneath our feet.

*From the New-Orleans Daily Times.*

It was interesting to witness the imperturbable manner of him who was the receiver of all this congratulation. Standing in the middle of the room, with his hands clasped before him, he coolly surveyed each person who approached him. The General resembles closely the portraits that have been drawn of him. The features are prominent, the "blue-gray eye" steadfast, the form little and apparently made to endure fatigue. He looks a man destined to face the boldest danger unappalled.

After the lapse of some time, during which persons were advancing and retiring, the General and the writer drew aside, and, seated together, attempted to enter into conversation; but it was in vain. People at each moment would come forward, one would attempt a speech and all would wish to say a word. A happy thought was hit on by a friend, lights were placed in the inner chamber and in a minute afterwards we were closeted alone with Gen. WALKER.

Gen. WALKER has evidently great faith in the Nicaraguan cause, and still sees victory before him. He tells us that his stay here will, in all probability, be limited to three or four days, when he will leave for other sections of the country to advance the objects for which he labors. Our interview, which lasted some fifteen minutes, was to us of the most pleasurable nature, and we parted from the General with the conviction that he possesses the calm and determined will necessary to conquer every obstacle that besets his path.

### Address by General Walker on Nicaraguan Affairs.

GEN. WALKER, as will be seen by the following correspondence, was to address the citizens of New-Orleans on Saturday evening last:

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

*To his Excellency, Wm. J. Walker:*

SIR: The undersigned, in common with their fellow-citizens of New-Orleans, are desirous of hearing from your own lips an account of the recent movements in Nicaragua, in which you have taken such a conspicuous part, and respectfully request that you will address them (at such time as may suit your convenience) on a subject fraught with such great interest to the people of the United States, and more especially to our fellow-citizens of the South.

Signed by D. W. ADAMS and forty others.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Thursday, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your note of this date, I beg leave to say that it will afford me pleasure to comply with your wishes, and to address the citizens of New-Orleans on Saturday evening next. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

Messrs. D. W. ADAMS, MASON PILCHER, W. A. JOHNSON, MAUNSEL WHITE, and others.

### Letter from Captain Fayssoux, Nicaraguan Navy, to General Walker.

SAN JUAN DEL SUD, Sunday, May 3, 1857.

*To His Excellency William Walker, Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic of Nicaragua:*

SIR: On Wednesday, April 8, the enemy came into San Juan del Sud, numbering some 200. They fired a few shots at the schooner *Granada*, but without effect. I slipped my chain and dropped out of their reach. Capt. CHARLES H. DAVIS, of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, came on board and asked me if I would agree to a truce; if I did not, many innocent Americans might be killed, and much property destroyed. Seeing that it might be of great advantage to our cause to remain in port, if recruits should arrive, or you should wish to communicate with me, and that it was not in my power to drive them (the enemy) from the place, I agreed. Captain DAVIS being guarantee for both parties faithfully observing the truce. The enemy left the same night, nothing of importance having occurred.

April 11.—The enemy, about 250 strong, again returned. Lieutenant MCCORKLE, of the *St. Mary's*, was sent by Captain DAVIS to say that if twenty men be sent, the truce formerly entered into should be renewed, between Colonel ESTRADA, commanding the enemy, and myself. The same reasons existing, I consented.

April 18.—At 10 A. M. I received notice that the enemy intended to take possession of the hulk, and other positions commanding the schooner, and at daylight to fire upon her. I immediately dropped out of reach. In less than an hour the enemy occupied the above places. April 24.—Col. GARCIA, second in command of the enemy, requested an interview, stating that he had something of importance to communicate. We met on board the *St. Mary's*. His object was to bribe me to turn the schooner over to the allied army. April 25.—I notified Capt. DAVIS that the enemy were violating the truce by building barricades, and if he did not stop them at once I would fire upon them. He said that I must not do it. After my pointing out to him the necessity for immediate action, he went to ESTRADA, who promised to discontinue them, pleading ignorance. April 27.—The enemy started another barricade. I wrote to Col. C. J. MCDONALD to urge upon Capt. DAVIS the necessity for his putting an immediate stop to it or I would fire upon the town. Capt. DAVIS said to MCDONALD that he wished him to come on board, and say he would take me if I fired a shot; at the same time acknowledging that it was my duty to do so. He sent First Lieutenant MAURY to ask me if I would not wait until he got an answer from Gen. MORA, to whom he had written on the subject of barricading San Juan del Sud. I replied that I would if Capt. DAVIS would then demolish all that were being built. Lieut. MAURY could not promise that. I then said that I would open fire in half an hour. Lieut. MAURY went to ESTRADA and told him that if he did not cease work on them that I would fire. He stopped, and again plead ignorance. April 28.—The enemy building a barricade in sight on the Transit Road. Called Capt. DAVIS' attention to the fact, but there was no notice taken of it. Capt. DAVIS informed me that if Gen. MORA, in reply to his letter, said that if he (Capt. DAVIS) wished it, no more barricades should be put up, though he thought it of much importance to place the town in a state of defence.

May 2.—At 4 P. M. First Lieut. MAURY came on board the schooner, and requested me to turn her over to Capt. DAVIS. I asked why I should do so. He answered that Capt. DAVIS considered it his duty to seize her if I did not give her up, as he looked upon her as included in the treaty between himself and Gen. WALKER. I refused to give her up. At the expiration of half an hour the *St. Mary's* broadside was brought to bear on the *Granada*, her guns shotted, and half of her crew at quarters, (the vessels being about 250 yards apart,) the remainder, about 100, under Lieut. MAURY, with small arms and a howitzer, boarded the schooner, showed me an order from you to turn her over to the United States. He hauled down the Nicaraguan flag and hoisted the United States flag in its place, and sent my officers and crew on shore, informing me that they were to be sent to the United States. The crew, all told, were 16. I would have insisted on Capt. DAVIS' destroying the barricades of the enemy, as from the position he occupied it was his duty to do, had he not, upon all occasions, led me to believe that he was inclined to render any assistance that I might need. He, on one occasion, agreed with me that the schooner should never fall into the hands of the enemy. At another time, he said if the three vessels of the allies were sent to attack me he would get under weigh, run out, and show fair play. Your obdt. servant,

C. J. FAYSOUX, Capt. N. N.

### A Dreadful Murder near Westfield, Mass.

*From the Springfield Republican, June 4.*

We give the details, this morning, of one of the most cold blooded and even reckless murders which it has ever been our duty to record. Certain it is that western Massachusetts has not seen a parallel to this foul deed since the murder of LYON, on the bank of Chicopee River, in Wilbraham, some fifty years ago. In this instance, as in that, the murder was committed on a public thoroughfare, in a secluded spot, bordering upon a mill stream, and the object in this case as in that was plunder. We presume a fate parallel with that of HALLIGAN and DALEY awaits CHARLES JONES.

ISAAC JACKSON, a young man of only 17 or 18 years, the youngest of four brothers, Jews, who have a store at Westfield, and maintain traveling merchandize wagons, was shot and killed on the main road between Westfield and Russell, within the limits of the latter town, at about noon, on Monday. He had started from Westfield on his accustomed tour through Russell, Blandford, Chester, Becket and the towns in that vicinity, and, when about two and a half miles below the village of Russell, and only thirty rods from the residence of WM. D. MALLORY, was accosted by a man named CHAS. E. JONES. What words passed between them none but the murderer himself can now disclose. The only other circumstance happening at about this time, of which there is positive information, was the report of a pistol heard at MR. MALLORY'S house, at about 11½ o'clock. The road is here somewhat secluded by a mountain on one side, heavily wooded; and no one except MR. MALLORY lives within half a mile of the spot. The theory established by later developments, is, that young JACKSON was shot on his wagon, the ball entering near the right shoulder-bone and passing out at the left breast, having gone entirely through the heart. The bullet having exhausted its force in passing through the body, did not go through the outside clothing but dropped down and was left in the garments. JONES then threw the body over the fence, got upon the wagon, and drove it past MALLORY'S house, to the Blandford Road, (the junction being near MALLORY'S,) which he followed for about a mile. He then led the team into a piece of woods, where he left it, and sought the residence of the late KING S. HASTINGS, in Blandford, four miles distant. He had left HASTINGS' house in the morning, and there he commenced to pass Monday night, but it appears that he left the house soon after midnight, repaired to the scene of the murder, and completed the work of secreting the body by dragging it some thirty rods to the river, and hiding it in the swift current near the shore, under two large rocks. The appearance of the trail maintains this theory, the track where the body was dragged across the road being wet by an evening rain, while that leading from the fence to the river, also plainly visible, was dry. The murderer then returned to his team, which he removed to another place, and, having changed his clothing, went down to SIMEON MALLORY'S early in the morning, to have him make some boxes for packing goods. This Mr. MALLORY lives west of WILLIAM D., and has a saw-mill. Failing to get his boxes, he went to the village, and applied to the livery-stable for a team to go to Blandford.

Nothing had been heard about the murder when JONES applied for his boxes, although WILLIAM D. MALLORY had spoken of the pistol report as a suspicious circumstance. It seems, however, that an old man named WHEATON noticed the trail in the road, while driving his cows to pasture on Tuesday morning. He immediately reported the fact to his neighbors, and a half dozen men turned out to examine the locality. They were proceeding in their search, when HENRY K. LOOMIS, who keeps the village hotel, passed on his way to Westfield, and being told the story, said he had seen a suspicious-looking man in the village, to look after whom he promptly returned. He found the man applying at his barn for a horse, as above mentioned. By this time the wagon had been discovered, and word was brought to Mr. LOOMIS of the fact. He questioned JONES, who said the wagon was delivered to him, the day before, by a man named BROWN, to be secreted; he acknowledged the circumstances were suspicious, but consented to ride down the river to see about the murder. NELSON D. PARKS, Justice of the Peace, also took a seat with Mr. LOOMIS and JONES in the wagon. On their way down, they noticed suspicious movements on the part of their companion, and found he was holding a loaded pistol in his hand, behind his back. He surrendered his weapon with a casual remark, was further searched and appeared unconcerned, even inquiring *if capital punishment had been abolished!* The body was found ere they reached the spot, and soon Dr. JENIEL ABBOTT, of Westfield, and a large number of men from the same place and Russell, were assembled on the spot. Dr. ABBOTT being a coroner, impanelled a jury, which viewed the corpse, and having sent it back to Westfield went themselves to Russell to hold the inquest.

CHARLES JONES, the murderer, is a native of Montpelier, Vt., and is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old. A good many years ago his father, WATSON JONES, was a stage-driver, and at one time kept a hotel at Northfield, Vt. He was dissipated, and died long since. His mother was a good and religious woman. She is now living in Montpelier; one of his sisters lives in Stafford, Ct. His brother, Dr. GEORGE JONES, was formerly a dentist in Chicopee, where he died three or four years since, and where still reside his widow and child. He had two or three sisters, and the family generally have borne an excellent name. About four years ago, JONES robbed DEAN'S and other stores in Hartford. He was known there as the "ministerial burglar," dividing his time between burglary and the preaching of Millerism. For his burglaries, which were accompanied with heavy robberies, he was sent to the Connecticut State Prison for four years. His sentence expired last February.

Six or seven years ago, JONES lived with KING S. HASTINGS, a noted Millerite in Blandford. There he worked for him on a farm. He spent last Sabbath at the house of HASTINGS. In the afternoon, himself and ERSKINE, son of widow HASTINGS, went out on the farm and practised with JONES' pistol. JONES hit the bull's-eye once, though pretending entire ignorance of the handling of the pistol. HASTINGS fired twice and loaded the arm again. They then returned to the house, and cast a lot of bullets. It is not supposed, of course, that HASTINGS had any complicity with the murder, and it is hardly probable that JONES himself knew then what use he was to make of the charge in his weapon.

JONES is described as a dark complexioned man, and hard-looking. He maintains a singularly composed and even stolid deportment, and is evidently a hardened fellow.

THE PHILADELPHIA MELODEON BURNT.—About 12½ o'clock last night fire was discovered issuing from the upper portion of the building on Chestnut street, above Sixth, immediately east of the Arcade, known as the Melodeon. The upper part of the structure was occupied as an Ethiopian opera house, under the management of MYERS & LANDIS, and the flames spread with great rapidity through the light and combustible material in this portion of the structure. The building was destroyed, no portion of it escaping the ravages of the fire except the two stores which occupied the front portion of the first floor. With this exception the entire interior, from the top to bottom, was totally destroyed. The entire loss by the fire will probably not exceed $5,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.—*Bulletin of Wednesday.*

## THE BURDELL ESTATE.

### Further Impeachment of Miss Augusta Cunningham's Testimony.

#### Evidence of Sundry Parties to Prove that Dr. Burdell was in Herkimer on the three days Previous to the Alleged Marriage.

Before A. W. Bradford, Esq., Surrogate.

The interest exhibited by the public in this extraordinary *cause célèbre*, as it progresses, is increasing greatly. The Surrogate's Court—although hardly larger than one of the cells of the City prison—was yesterday crammed to overflowing by the curious to listen to the proceedings.

During the investigation, the Surrogate and lawyers have been much annoyed by crowds of persons staring through the windows, consisting of that class who superintend the erection of our public buildings, control our primary elections, punctually attend fires, and who may be seen on the Sabbath morning congregated at grocery stores, engaging in the pleasant and innocent pastime of a game at pitch and toss. Where are the Police? If some "intelligent officer"—no matter of which party—could be spared to prevent a recurrence of this nuisance, he would be most heartily welcomed.

The following additional testimony was presented on behalf of the heirs of Dr. Burdell:

*Mrs. Mary Wilson sworn*—Examined by Mr. Tilden.—I reside at the village of Herkimer; the name of my husband is Alfred Wilson; he is a dentist in practice at that place; I am cousin of the late Dr. Burdell; I saw the Doctor in October last—on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 25th, 26th and 27th; I saw him on those several days at my house at Herkimer; I saw him on Saturday a little after twelve at my house; he remained there about half an hour; he called on that day two or three times; he was there again on Sunday; on Monday I saw him at our house—I think it was as late as three o'clock—perhaps after; we dined on Monday after three o'clock, and he was there at dinner; he told me he had dined and took some dessert and a cup of tea; he was there about half an hour; I fix these dates by reason of my leaving Herkimer for New-York the following Wednesday morning; I came to Albany in the cars and in the boat *New World* to New-York; I arrived here on Thursday at three o'clock; we went to my sister, Mrs. Williams, in Brooklyn; when I arrived there I saw her daughter, the servant and a little girl; Mrs. Williams was not in; I sent for Mrs. Williams; I had been in New-York early in the Spring of 1856, and remained until August, then again in October, as just mentioned, and not again until this Spring; I had expected to come on the 25th; I wrote to my sister that I would be here on Tuesday morning; the little girl told me that they were disappointed at my not having arrived on that day; I saw Dr. Burdell at Herkimer on the afternoon of Monday; I had some conversation with him, *as to coming to New-York on Saturday*; I asked him if he would remain and accompany me, but he said he could not, as he expected to leave on Monday morning; he afterwards said that he was detained by the Court so that he could not get away on *Monday; he said on Saturday or Monday that he was* after some money; he mentioned no names; he said he was going to Saratoga; he said he was sorry he had been detained over, as he feared the trains would not take him directly to Saratoga; I sent a message by him to my sister that I would be here on Wednesday or Thursday morning; he said he thought I might get ready to accompany him; I was only to go with him to Schenectady; he said he had some business at Saratoga; while at Herkimer he asked me if I would not take his house in New-York; I think this conversation occurred on Sunday evening; he said he was uncomfortable and desirous of getting some other tenant in the house, and would like a friend of his; he had no conversation with my husband on the subject; Dr. Burdell said, as my husband was of the same profession he would give him an office, and that it would be very much to our advantage to take his house; he wanted us to take the house that Fall; he said if we would conclude to take it he would get Mrs. Cunningham to leave, even if he had to hire her, as she had a lease; he said he had been deceived in Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—How deceived? A.—He said she had stolen a note or notes from him.

Q.—Did he say anything more? A.—He said he had been very much deceived; that she was a very artful woman, and his great desire was to have her leave.

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He said he thought she was a very dangerous woman—she was always planning, and she told him that she had never been thwarted in her life; that whatever plans she attempted she generally carried through; but he said that she would be mistaken, for that he never would marry her and he had told her so; I had seen Mrs. Cunningham, but never conversed with her but once; this took place at my sister's, in Brooklyn; Burdell told me that Mrs. Cunningham had asked him to marry her; he had often spoken of that subject before to me; I had seen him in June at Brooklyn, and in August at Herkimer; he spoke to me about a lawsuit in December in Herkimer, about the 1st of the month; I asked him the question about the lawsuit at that time; I heard that he had a lawsuit; I heard that Mrs. Cunningham had taken him for breach of promise; I asked him about that in December; he rather evaded the question, smiled, and asked me if it were not for a breach of contract; I told him no—I understood it was for breach of promise; I asked him if he ever promised to marry Mrs. Cunningham, and he said "No," in very strong terms; I then asked him why she brought such a charge against him, and he said, "I suppose to extract money, and he said no one knew what he had suffered at the hands of that woman; nothing was said as to our coming to New York in December, as we had given him an answer previously; he said the suits were settled, and now he should allow her to remain until May; he said nothing about going abroad in June; he did not say how the suits had been settled; he said nothing further in December as to her consent than what I have already stated; December was the last time that I saw him.

Q.—When did he speak to you in October about coming down to take his house, and what answer did you make to him? A.—I told him that I would consult with my friends and give him an answer after my arrival here.

Q.—Who were those friends? A.—My brother and sister; I think I went to church on the Sabbath when he was there, and I think he accompanied me; I did not notice his whiskers particularly, but they were short, intermixed with grey and sandy; I have no recollection as to his having whiskers at the side of his face, altho' he may have had; the Doctor spoke quickly and generally loud; he was quick in his motions and erect; he carried his head straight.

(*Cross-examined by Judge Dean.*—I remained in Brooklyn on my visit in October for four weeks.

*Mr. Tilden*, (interrupting.)—Q.—Are you able to fix the time when this was from any circumstance connected with your husband's coming down here—the time that you came to New York? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what that circumstance is. A.—I wished him to accompany me, and he declined. He said he did not like to lose his vote, and it was so near election time.

*Cross-examination resumed.*—I stayed here until the 1st December; I left to go to Herkimer on Friday evening in company with friends; I went up in the boat, and arrived in Herkimer about half past ten the next morning; I expected the Doctor to go, but he did not; he arrived there on Saturday, at six o'clock in the afternoon; he remained until the succeeding Monday morning; I think he came to collect rents; he had some property there; he rented a house opposite our house; I don't know the amount, but it was small; I saw the man pay him a quarter's rent; I don't think it was $100 a year rent; he spoke of raising money on some notes; I saw him in December about 6 o'clock in the evening, and he spent part of the evening with us; I saw him again on Sunday about eight, and he accompanied some friends and my husband to Church, but I did not go; I saw him at 10 o'clock on Sunday evening; my husband was present; he did not join in the conversation as to Mrs. Cunningham, as he did not know her; never spoke to my husband on the subject of marrying Mrs. Cunningham; some of us were in favor of it about a year ago; I never heard any opposition upon their part; Miss Demis Hubbard, his cousin, said that she was desirous that the Doctor should marry Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Where was Demis Hubbard living at this time? A.—With Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—Was that before or after Demis obtained the divorce from her husband? A.—After; it was soon after Mrs. Cunningham commenced housekeeping; I heard of this in Brooklyn.

Q.—Who was present? A.—No one.

Q.—Demis told you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you assent or dissent to it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Were you surprised to hear it? A.—Yes—of his thinking of marrying.

Q.—Did you tell the Doctor what Demis said? A.—No; I don't think I told my sister.

Q.—How did Mrs. Williams come to say there was anything talked about the Doctor's marrying. A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—What were the rumors that she said she had heard about it? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Can you recollect what was said? A.—No.

Q.—She mentioned the subject? A.—I heard her speak of Mrs. Cunningham, but, as to the subject of marriage between her and the Doctor, I have no recollection of her saying anything about it?

Q.—What other members of his family have you heard speak about it? A.—Not any; I know Mrs. Bulen, but have never talked with her upon the subject of the marriage; I think I asked her if she had ever seen Mrs. Cunningham, and she said, I think, that she had seen her in Bond street, but had no acquaintance with her; Mr. Bulen did not visit there, as there was some difficulty between him and the Doctor; I first heard her name mentioned in Herkimer a year ago last New-Year's; I heard she was boarding in the same house with the Doctor; I spoke to the Doctor about her in the Spring in New-York; I did not then know that they had been two Summers to Saratoga together; the Doctor first mentioned her name to me; he said she was a very pleasant woman, and spoke very well of her.

Q.—Did he not speak very highly of her? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he tell you that she was a rich widow? A.—[illegible]

[illegible] He said that he had met her at some watering-place, and then attended her professionally, and, [illegible] a very pleasant woman; he spoke also of doing something for the Doctor.

Q.—Did he not say that she was lady-like in her appearance and educated? A.—Yes; he said nothing derogatory to her character in the least at that time.

Q.—Was Demis Hubbard and her husband living with the Doctor at that time? A.—My impression is that they were.

Q.—Her husband's name was Voree? A.—Yes.

Q.—And after the divorce she took her maiden name? A.—Yes; I conversed with the Doctor again in the Spring in reference to Mrs. Cunningham; I think he spoke of her; I think he told me that he had rented her his house; he saw him here as often as once a week; Mrs. Cunningham was not the subject of frequent conversation between us; I did not know that they went to Saratoga last Summer; I heard of that after the murder; he never told me so; he told me last Fall that she had a daughter at school at Saratoga; he spoke to me against her in June; he came over to my sister's quite early in June, the last time; he was very excited manner, and he said that [illegible] to ruin him; he said that she had stolen a note from him.

Q.—Did he say what the note was? A.—It was a $100 note, I think, and some odd dollars.

Q.—Did he say who was the maker of the note? A.—She was, I think; he said he could not live in that way any longer, and asked me what he should do; he said that to have a public contest with her, he feared would injure him in his business; he said she was a cunning, intriguing woman, and [illegible] would [illegible].

Q.—Did he say then that she was determined to marry him? A.—Yes, but he told her plainly that he would never marry her; Mrs. Williams was present at that time; he asked me what he should do, and I told him to get along with it as quietly as possible, and not to have any public outbreak.

Q.—You did not then advise him to marry her so as to settle it? A.—No; I told him to get her out of the house as quietly as possible if she was such a woman as he had described; his conversation was particularly addressed to me and not to Mrs. Williams; he said that he was so much excited he could not attend to his business that day; Mrs. Williams participated in the conversation, what she said; but I do not remember; the Doctor was on friendly terms with Mrs. Williams at that time, and had always been so as far as I know; I never heard Mrs. Williams advise him to marry Mrs. Cunningham; Mrs. Williams and myself never made it a subject of conversation; I don't know why I did not mention it to my husband; the Doctor came to Herkimer he usually stopped two or three days; he came in August, about Thursday; I think he left Herkimer on Saturday to spend the Sabbath in Saratoga; no one was in company with him; Miss Hubbard was not there; in October, Miss Hubbard accompanied him from Herkimer to New-York; she came there to meet him; she arrived on Saturday, and stayed at our house; she remained there over Sunday, and left at eleven o'clock on Monday for New-York. (Witness corrected her testimony. This was in December and not October.) In December Miss Hubbard and the Doctor left Herkimer for New-York; no one was in company with him in October; he was at our house after three and was going to leave for Saratoga; he said his stay there would be very short, and I inferred that he designed to be in New-York the next day (Tuesday.) At the October visit he came to our house, I presumed he had been at Mr. Taylor's; he remained at my house but a short time; I did not notice which way he went when he left; he spoke in October of the lawsuits he had had with Mrs. Cunningham; I had been told of them previously by my brother in Herkimer—Mr. Henry Dennison.

[Witness corrected her testimony. The lawsuits were not spoken of in October by the Doctor in his conversation with her.] October was the time he spoke to me about taking the house; I do not know whether he was to board with us; he said he would like Mr. Bulen to live in the house before he had to take it; I know that there had been some difficulty with Mr. Bulen, but the Doctor said he had some pleasant feeling toward Mr. Bulen and would like him to return; the Doctor spoke of Demis Hubbard in December, as to her being provided for; in October I think Demis was at Buffalo's, [illegible], and in December she came from there to meet the Doctor at Herkimer; in December he spoke of taking care of her; she was not present at any of these conversations; she might have been in and out of the room, but did not join in the conversations; I have no children myself; I think the Doctor did not call and deliver any message to my brother in October; he wanted us to agree to come into his house, as soon as he could get Mrs. Cunningham out of it; the Doctor said he would not take my husband into partnership, but would give him an office there; he said he had a partner, as far as the plate-work was concerned; I have heard him speak of going to Europe, but the last time was twelve years; when he [illegible] I have never heard him [illegible] say anything about going [illegible] two years [illegible] how rich he was; I often asked him, but he never told me; he told me that he had been deceived in Mrs. Cunningham, in June, and that he wanted to get rid of her; he said he feared she would [illegible] him; he said he wished she would not pay her rents, so that he could put her out; I think that conversation was in August; he first told me that she was a dangerous woman in June; I heard that she had written anonymous letters to his friends; he brought four with him, two to my daughters, and two in her daughters; he said they were directed to his Uncle Hubbard and the other to the Doctor's brother; they were to request the father, Mr. Hubbard, not to allow the daughter to come to New-York; he said that Mrs. Cunningham had circulated the Doctor; that he (the Doctor) was not a fit protector to Demis Hubbard; he kept the letters; he showed me the handwriting, but I did not read them; the Doctor said she had accused him of being a bad man; Mrs. Williams was present part of the time; I thought I recognized Mrs. Cunningham's handwriting in one of the letters; I had seen some of her letters to Miss Hubbard; he said she was a dangerous woman in regard to the anonymous letters and the stealing the notes; he said that this was one of her plans to make him marry her; he said that in October and December she had asked him to marry her, but he always told her that he never would do it.

Q.—Did he not tell you in that conversation, in October, she had sued him, because he did not marry her? A.—No, Sir; he did not speak of those suits at all in October; he spoke of her wanting to marry him all there some time in the Spring, and he said that he would marry no one, and certainly not Mrs. Cunningham.

Q.—What did you ask him in December about the breach of promise case? A.—I asked him if Mrs. Cunningham had sued him for breach of promise, and he said no—for breach of contract; he said that was just like her, and he supposed it was to extort money from him; he said the suits were settled; he said he never went out with her or eat a meal in the house; he told me that she would soon be married to a [illegible] that she had, who was in the house; he did not mention the name of the man, but he said he thought he was a "sort of a lawyer." [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you ask him whether he had settled those suits by marrying Mrs. Cunningham? A.—No; I did not notice in December that his whiskers were colored; I noticed he had a moustache; in October his moustache was very light; never noticed any peculiarity or inclination of the head; he was very straight.

*Re-direct.*—Mrs. Cunningham told me that she had interested herself very much for my cousin, Demis Hubbard; had been her best friend in her divorce; thought very highly of her; offered her a home in her family; had treated her as a daughter; would take her into her family, and introduce her into the society her daughters kept; this was in the Spring, just after she had taken the house; she said she had taken the house solely on Demis Hubbard's account; about that time, Demis Hubbard said to me that she wished the Doctor would marry Mrs. Cunningham; when the Doctor spoke of times of going to Europe, he never spoke of taking Mrs. Cunningham and her daughters with him.

*Samuel Ackton* called, sworn and examined by Mr. Tilden—I reside at No. 214 Sixth avenue; am sixteen years of age; have no occupation; I live with my mother; my father is out West; I lived with Dr. Burdell at No. 31 Bond-street; I went to live with him the beginning of June; I was there a month or six weeks; before that I lived with Jesse Hartborne, No. 58 West Twenty-third street; I cannot say where I was in April; I observed some difficulty while in the employ of Dr. Burdell between him and Mrs. Cunningham in relation to some papers and a lady; the Doctor accused her of taking papers from his desk, and she said that she would not be guilty of such a thing; the Doctor did not mention the result to me; he asked me if I had seen the key to his safe, as it had been stolen from him; he had a new lock put on about the beginning of July; a lady came there one day with green spectacles and a green veil and the Doctor took her into his labratory and locked the door; after Mrs. Cunningham was outside the door; after the lady had left Mrs. Cunningham told me whenever she came, to come up stairs and tell her, and I did so; the lady came there three or four times; Mrs. Cunningham was listening at the door while the lady was there; she told me to listen at the laboratory window to what the lady was saying.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I listened. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you report? A.—I had nothing to report Sir. [Renewed Laughter.] I left the Doctor because she set me to listen, and Mrs. Cunningham told me that if the Doctor caught me listening he would kill me.

*Cross-examined.*—I did not think he would kill me; I am certain I lived there in June; I did not testify before the Coroner that I went there on the 7th April; when the Doctor accused her of taking the papers she made no reply; the woman in green spectacles was a middle-aged woman; when I listened I heard them talking but did not hear what they said; Mrs. Cunningham was standing by the back parlor door listening; I reported to Mrs. Cunningham three or four times that the lady was there; she came there three or four times, and on all occasions I listened but could hear nothing as they spoke too low; I saw them sitting on the sofa; I could not see them when the curtain was down; I believe the name of the lady was Mrs. Stevens; Hannah told me so.

*Thomas J. Callahan* testified as follows: I live at No. 130 1st-Avenue; am 15 years old; I reside with my father; I am in the silversmith business; I lived with Dr. Burdell at No. 31 Bond-street; I attended the door; I went to live with him sometime in July, and left in October; I knew Mrs. Cunningham, and knew that the Doctor accused her of stealing a note, and sent me out for a Policeman, which I

[illegible]

... a kind of red; don't know the color of his hair; Mr. Tilden has asked me about his whiskers but not as to [illegible] Mary Donoghue took care of the Doctor's [illegible]

To the Jury—I was engaged there the first part of December; I went there in the morning between [illegible] and left at 5 o'clock; I never saw Mrs. Cunningham in the Doctor's room but once; I never saw her daughters in the room; I attended to the door.

To Judge Dean—During the day my business was not to stay in the room.

To Mr. Tilden—I built his fire in the morning; I was never in his room before he was out of bed.

Miss Emily Salembach testified as follows: I reside No. 282 Broadway; I reside with my mother, who is a [illegible]; our business is carried on on the third floor; we live on the floor above that; she did business last fall in the same rooms; I know Mrs. Cunningham and her daughter Augusta; I saw them on the 28th October, when they came to our place to see for a gentleman; this was about [illegible]; we had to light the gas very soon after they came in; they came into the back parlor on the third floor; they said they wanted to wait for a gentleman who was coming to meet them there; they asked me to play on the piano, which I did, but when the gentleman came, Augusta took my place; she seemed as if she wished to occupy my attention; they waited 20 minutes before the gentleman came; when I went to let the gentleman in, Augusta was at the piano and her mother was standing by her; the gentleman said that there were two ladies up stairs, and he went up into the room and I went up with him; they welcomed him, and said "good evening, Sir, how do you do?" he said the same to her; Augusta remained at the piano; Mrs. Cunningham then showed some papers to the gentleman, which were about the size of foolscap; they were open; there were two or three of them; I think the papers were lying on the sofa; the gentleman talked to her, but I don't know what it was about; they were very much interested in examining the papers; the gentleman was standing; they were [illegible] about 20 minutes; I saw nothing else in the room [illegible] neither she nor the gentleman had anything but the papers in their hands; I heard nothing about the conversation; I saw the gentleman after that in Bond-street at the inquest; I saw him there in the front room; he was alive; Capt. [illegible] took me upstairs and I picked him out; the captain did not tell me his name until after I picked him out; the captain then told me his name was Eckel; from the peculiarity about his eyes, I recognised him as the person who came to our house; I did not know Dr. Burdell and never saw him.

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—I did not see Dr. Burdell after his death; I had no difficulty in recognizing Eckel as the man; I think he was dressed in black; I think he spoke like an American.

Dr. George H. Eaton, sworn—Examined by Mr. Tilden: I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; am 47 years of age; am a dentist; I have known Burdell, as a professional man, for twenty years; during last Summer I saw him daily and weekly when I was in town; I [illegible] town on the 16th September, and remained here up to the present time; between the time of my return and the 28th October, I noticed Dr. Burdell's whiskers; I saw him about the 28th October, and his whiskers were mixed—gray and dark brown—gray rather conspicuous; they were rather short; they were not so thick then on the [illegible] as under and on the chin; I saw the Doctor frequently after that; he called on me on the 11th [illegible], at my house in the morning, before [illegible] his whiskers were then in a progressive state [illegible] during that interval I noticed no change in their color; in business his motions were quick, and his manner of speaking animated; he had a sharp ringing voice and a very [illegible]

Cross-examined by Judge Dean—My attention was [illegible] called to his whiskers when I returned to town; during the Summer he had not been in the habit of wearing whiskers; there was a peculiarity about his voice—it was loud and ringing.

The Court then adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, June 5.

Supreme Court.—Nos. 430, 802, 591, 637, [illegible]

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 694, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. 919 to 922, 763.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

[illegible]

*The Northern Railway of France vs. Charles Carpentier, et al.*—In yesterday's Times it was stated that Grellet and Parot, the two remaining prisoners charged with defrauding the plaintiffs, were discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal by Commissioner Betts. A civil suit was commenced by the plaintiffs against the defendants about a week ago, but as they were already in confinement, they were not arrested on that suit. On Wednesday, however, the Sheriff arrested Auguste Parot. Yesterday Mr. Townsend, for Parot, made an application for an order to show cause why the defendant should not be discharged. He read an affidavit of Parot, stating the facts of his arrest and discharge by the Commissioner. His Honor granted the motion, making it returnable on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Notice.—On the second Saturday of June, (13th) at 11 o'clock A. M., the Trial Calendar will be called [illegible] in the room in which the principal Trial Term is held, for the purpose of selecting such cases as may be tried within the hour. Such cases will constitute not only of actions arising on contract, and [illegible] for the recovery of money only, but of all actions [illegible] within the time above stated. So much of the last week of the June Term as may be required for the purpose, will be devoted to the trial of the cases on such Special Calendar.

During that week four Judges will sit for the trial [illegible]

[illegible] calendar will be made up, consisting of causes taken in their order from such Special Calendar. When they are disposed of, the Day Calendar will be made up of causes taken from the General Trial Calendar, commencing at the place which had been reached when the trial of the Special Calendar causes was commenced.

GEORGE T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

Extract from minutes.

[illegible]

*De Pierre and wife vs. Thorn and wife.*—Judgment that defendants specifically perform the [illegible] contract of June 4, 1849, between them and Baron De Pierre and Demoiselle Thorn. The judgment to be settled on motion, when the parties may be heard on the question of costs.

[illegible]—Judgment for defendants dismissing the complaint with costs.

[illegible] *vs. Joseph J. Andrews* [illegible]—Judgment dismissing complaint with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

[illegible]

... it was a [illegible] "blower." It is a long tube, [illegible] put a piece of pointed steel wire with a tuft of wool

[illegible] the defendant commenced firing at him with a tube, or blower, in the manner above described, whereupon plaintiff remonstrated with defendant and desired him to desist; but the defendant heeded him not, and, finally, just as the plaintiff was about to turn around, he was struck in the pupil of the right eye with the steel wire blown through the tube, and with such force as to entirely destroy his eyesight. The defence say that the instrument is harmless, unless it hits a person in the eye, and that the firing at plaintiff was all in the way of sport, and the hitting in the eye purely accidental.

The case is still on.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

*Ostrander vs. Crane.*—Brady, J.—A person alleged to have property of the judgment debtor was examined under section 292 of the Code, and having no property in fact of the debtor, claims costs under section 301. There may be cases in which an allowance to a person so examined would be just, but this is not one. Where a person is required to appear and there is anything to justify the conclusion that the creditor had reason to know that he had no property of the debtor, and the proceeding is wantonly to annoy him; or where it appears that the proceeding for other special reasons should not have been adopted, or where the party to be examined has necessarily, and in good faith, disbursed any moneys in reference to such examination, in these cases an allowance would be proper and should be made. In the absence of any of these incidents, however, I think the person examined should be treated as a witness only, and paid the fee for attending as such. Application for costs denied.

*William J. Peddikon vs. Ferdinand Kurtz, &c.*—Attachment ordered.

*Hugo Collarutti vs. The Bank for Savings.*—Motion to open default, &c., granted on payment of costs.

### Darling Still Missing—His Bail Forfeited.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Counsel for Mr. Manning, who became bail for Henry Darling, the photographic bill forger, appeared at the opening of Court yesterday morning and stated that the search for Darling had again been ineffectual. They had had the assistance of several police officers, but their utmost exertions had only succeeded in discovering the man who removed Darling's baggage and the spot he removed it to, together with the fact that $500 had been paid to Darling to defray the expenses of his trial, which he had undoubtedly used to remove himself beyond the reach of justice. They had still hopes, however, of tracing his whereabouts, if the District-Attorney would grant them a little further time. It would not surely be the object of the prosecution, for the sake of a paltry $2,000 paid into the public treasury, to allow a culprit like Darling to escape.

The District-Attorney said the application was a most extraordinary one, and he could not entertain it for a moment. The bail would have been forfeited some days ago, but he was desirous of giving fair opportunity for the production of Darling. Counsel need not be afraid that if the bail were forfeited there would be an end to the search for the accused. The forfeiture of the bail was one thing, and the search for Darling was another. They (the prosecution) would see that the search for him was persevered in. He therefore moved that the recognizance be forfeited.

The Recorder remarked that the rule hitherto had been very lax, and ought now to be made more stringent. He thought that in all cases when a person became bail for an accused party, he should be impressed with the fact, that as soon as the accused was not forthcoming, the bail should be at once forfeited.

Counsel for Mr. Manning desired to know what was the use of bail in any case, if the bondsman had to lock the accused up for safety. He might as well be in prison at once.

The Clerk of the Court summoned Henry Darling to come forth and answer to his recognizance, or his recognizance would be forfeited. There being no response, Mr. Manning was then called upon to produce Darling, and as he failed to do so, the bail was declared forfeited.

GRAND LARCENY.

Dennis Lyons was then charged with stealing from the bark *Great Republic*, at the foot of pier No. 7 East River, 50 bags of Indian corn, worth $10, the property of Mr. Van Ness, on April 15. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was very slight, and it being proved that the accused had borne a very good character for ten years past, the Jury at once acquitted him.

GRAND LARCENY.

Catharine Russell, a young and modest looking girl, pleaded guilty to stealing from Mrs. Julia Jacobs, her mistress, a breastpin, valued at $150. The Recorder deferred sentence, in order that he might make some inquiries respecting the girl's previous character.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Johnson, the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, furnishes the following statistics of the doings of that Court for the last or May term:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Persons arraigned | | 426 |
| CONVICTED. | | |
| Assault and Battery | 136 | |
| Petit Larceny | 147 | |
| Rescuing Prisoners from Penitentiary | 2 | |
| Dog Fighting | 9 | |
| Malicious Mischief | 1 | —295 |
| ACQUITTED. | | |
| Assault and Battery | 24 | |
| Petit Larceny | 10 | |
| Embezzlement | 1 | — 35 |
| Discharged, no witness appearing, A. and B. | | 70 |
| Discharged, no witness appearing, P. L. | | 26 |
| Total | | 426 |

Churches in the Different States.—The last official returns show that there is one church for every 537 free inhabitants in the United States, or for every 646 of the entire population. The average number these churches are found to accommodate is 384, and the average value $3,400. Churches are more numerous, in proportion to the population, in Indiana, Florida, Delaware and Ohio; and less numerous in California, Louisiana and Iowa. Those in Massachusetts are the largest, and have the greatest average value.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.*

Thursday Evening, June 4, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Valuable additions have been made to the vegetable list, as will be seen below, and last week's prices have suffered a decline under the "growing" influence of a hot sun.

While the new vegetables already quoted are in greater abundance, we add to our list new Potatoes, Squashes and String Beans from Charleston, S. C., Onions from Bermuda, Cherries and Carrots from Norfolk, Va., and Strawberries from New-Jersey.

There is only a moderate inquiry or sale for old vegetables, with the exception of Potatoes. These remain about as last week, although a few kinds are out of market. Arrivals of new ones from Bermuda continue free, and prices decline.

Butter is unchanged, with only a moderate trade. The supply of grass is now abundant and good packages begin to arrive.

Poultry continues high, with a dullness in the market. Spring Geese, Ducks and Chickens are now on sale.

Eggs have declined a little, although the stock on hand is not heavy. Receipts mostly from Ohio and Canada.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Northern Carters, ℔ bbl. | $3 50 | @$4 00 |
| Potatoes—Jersey Carters, ℔ bbl. | 3 [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Jersey, Mercers, ℔ bbl. | 3 75 | @ 4 00 |
| Potatoes—White Mercers, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ 4 00 |
| Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Reds, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Kidneys, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ 4 00 |
| Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Yellow Pinkeyes | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Bermudas, new, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—New-Orleans, new, ℔ bbl. | 4 00 | @ [illegible] |
| Potatoes—Charleston, S. C., new, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ 4 50 |
| Onions—New, New-Orleans, ℔ bbl. | 4 75 | @ 5 00 |
| Onions—Bermuda, ℔ ℔. | 0 [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Spinach—℔ bbl. | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Strawberries—Virginia, ℔ quart-bxs. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Strawberries—Jersey, ℔ basket | 0 [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Lettuce—℔ 100 | 1 00 | @ 1 50 |
| Shallots—℔ 100 bunches | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Green Peas—Norfolk, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Tomatoes—Bermuda, ℔ box | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Cherries—Norfolk, Va., ℔ ℔. | 0 [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Asparagus—℔ dozen bunches | [illegible] | @ 1 75 |
| Radishes—℔ 100 bunches | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Rhubarb—℔ doz. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Turnips—New, ℔ 100 bunches | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Squashes—Charleston, S. C., new, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| String Beans—Charleston, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Apples—Russets, Roxbury, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Apples—Russets, Brown, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Dried Apples—State, ℔ ℔. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ ℔. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Dried Peaches—State, ℔ ℔. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Dried Peaches—Southern, ℔ ℔. | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Ducks—Spring, ℔ pair | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |

[illegible]

Olives—[illegible] 1 [illegible] @ [illegible]

Flour—New-York Thursday, June 4, 1857—6 P. M.

### Markets—Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.

New-York, Thursday, June 4, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, at $[illegible]; Pots, at $[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is limited; prices show no [illegible] variation. Java, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible]

COTTON—Is still sparingly dealt in at languid prices, including Uplands, [illegible]; Gulfs, [illegible]; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is in [illegible] at [illegible] prices. Sales, [illegible] bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary State | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Straight State | 6 [illegible] | @ 6 30 |
| Extra State | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Common to Good Superfine and Upper Lake | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Common to Good Superfine Ohio | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Fancy Michigan | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |
| Extra Missouri | [illegible] | @ [illegible] |

Canadian continues heavy and languid. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $[illegible] @ $[illegible] 75 for superfine to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern is unaltered. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls., very low Mixed to choice Extra, at $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and wanted at $[illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, rare and needed at $4 [illegible] @ $4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,000 boxes Sicily lemons, at $1 [illegible]; 1,500 boxes Sicily oranges, at $1 75 @ $[illegible] ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower; sales, 18,000 bushels, including Western Red at $1 [illegible] for ordinary to prime, ℔ bushel. About 1,300 bushels Rye were procured at $1 [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats attract considerable attention, and are worth 65c. @ 68c. for Western, 62c. @ 66c. for State, 61c. @ 63c. for Canadian and Jersey, [illegible] for Pennsylvania, and 55c. @ 58c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant and less valuable; sales, 51,000 bushels, at 79c. @ 83c. for mixed, in store; 90c. @ 91c. for Yellow, and 95c. @ $1 01 for White, ℔ bushel. Towards the close, buyers would not pay even these reduced prices for large lots.

HAY—There were 600 bales River bought at previous rates.

HOPS—Sales of 45 bales last year's crop transpired at 8 @ 13c., mainly at 9 @ 10½c. ℔ ℔.

IRON—Unaltered.

LEAD—Quite dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland, 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy. Porto Rico in hhds., at 60c. @ 68c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c. @ 56c.; Clayed Cuba, 48c. @ 50c.; and New-Orleans, 75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No important movement transpired to-day.

OILS—Sell rather slowly, at old quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and languid. Sales: [illegible] bbls. at $[illegible] 90 for Mess, and $19 25 @ $19 30 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand and are firm at 11c. @ 11½c. for Hams, and 10c. @ 10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is salable and worth 11¼c. @ 13½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 225 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14½c. @ 14¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at full prices. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $14 @ $15 for Country Mess; $16 50 @ $17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50 @ $18 for extra Western, &c., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $[illegible] ℔ tc. Beef Hams $[illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty and in very moderate demand at 15c. @ 21c. for new Ohio; 15c. @ 23c. for common to very good new State, and 24c. @ 25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 7c. @ 11c. ℔ ℔.

*Stock of Pork and Beef at Packing Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, June 1, 1857.*

[illegible]

Note.—The abbreviations L., C., L., T., W., P., B., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-Yards, as follows: L.—Low, [illegible]; C.—Getty's; L.—R. O. Lemoine's; T.—Thompson's; W.—Ward's; P.—Parker's; B.—Barker's.

RICE—Is still moderately inquired for, and is firm at $4 25 @ $5 25 for common to prime, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are in rather better request, but prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales, 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., (part last evening,) in lots, at from 10¼c. @ 11½c., mainly within the range, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 ℔s. prime at 11¼c. @ 11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Small lots of Ohio and Prison found buyers at 28½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker and firmer. For Liverpool—3s. @ 3s. 6d. bale; Flour, 6d. @ 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d. @ [illegible] ℔ tierce; Resin, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 10s. @ 15s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

New Wheat.—Samples of new Georgia wheat have been exhibited at Augusta, which were exceedingly fine. The *Constitutionalist* says:

"The yield of wheat, on the farms near Augusta, is very promising, and in a few days cutting will be over, and threshing will commence.

We believe it is the general impression that the wheat crop of Georgia and Tennessee, and we might include the whole country, has never presented a more flattering appearance for an abundant yield."

## PERSONAL.

MISSING.—DR. BRINK.—A PERSON OF THIS name has mysteriously disappeared from his residence, No. 15 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. Any information of his whereabouts given at the above number, or No. 34 McDougal-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILLIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRAUR and CAMILLE. Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams-st., Brooklyn.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, have removed to the new store No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything required in our line.

REMOVAL.—BLAKE & VAN RIPER, MANUfacturers of mosquito netting, foundation muslins, book muslins, &c., have removed from their old stand, No. 4 Cedar-st., to a more convenient location for their numerous customers, to No. 20 Ann-st.

$100 REWARD.—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, June 2, the store of SELIMUS CONCLIN, in the village of Tappan, Rockland Co., N. Y., was broken open and a quantity of Dry Goods taken from the premises. The above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the goods, and arrest of the parties. Apply to No. 154 West-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

TENTH-STREET FERRY NOTICE.—DURING the Races over the Fashion Course, three boats will ply between 10th-st. and Green Point, [illegible]

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, [illegible] acknowledged to be the best in use. [illegible] 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

## DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,

have removed from [illegible] to the new marble store, No. 321 BROADWAY, where they are prepared to show their customers a good assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, together with a large and complete stock of Hosiery and Yankee Notions.

ELY, BOWEN & McCONNELL,

May 4, 1857. No. 321 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS

SELLING AT

THE LINEN HALL, NO. 233 BOWERY.

Sale to commence this day at 10 o'clock, and continue until the whole stock is disposed of.

All wet and damaged goods sold at 50 per cent. under former prices.

The stock consists of

Linens, sheetings, [illegible]

SILKS AND EMBROIDERIES

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

French imported flannels, [illegible] and table linens.

N. B.—Goods [illegible] will be sold on to-morrow.

GREAT AND UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT

[illegible] until further notice on all cash purchases of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,

ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c.

which will be sold independently of the deduction,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

and the privilege of selecting said deduction from all increased stock of the greatest variety of the above line

GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.

No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES' TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Of beautiful Black and White check.

At $4 each.

New in shape and handsome in style.

Five hundred of these pretty and useful garments will be ready for sale on Tuesday, June 2.

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS,

At $6, $10 and $12 each.

As well as a great variety

Of all the finer qualities.

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK.

At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID TRAVELING WRAPPERS,

From $6 upwards.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Will open this morning, June 4,

A full assortment of the above.

SILK ROBES, $10.

SILK ROBES, $15.

SILK ROBES, $20.

At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

500 FRENCH LACE TALMAS.

New in shape and beautiful in quality,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK,

At $5 each.

BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MATTING—CHEAP MATTING.

White Canton Matting, 20 cents.

Check Canton Matting, 25 cents.

W. S. BOND,

Dry Goods Store Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GAS FIXTURES, CHINA AND GLASS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New | China, | Toilet sets | $[illegible] |
| Styles | Glass | China Tea sets | 4 [illegible] |
| Gas | and | China Dinner sets | 20 00 |
| Fixtures. | Crockery. | White Tea sets | 3 00 |

At reduced prices at SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 26th-st.

CHANTILLY LACES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and Flounces of a superior make and finish. Also point d'aguille Capes, Collars, Sets, Coiffures and Barbes unequaled in style, and just received by MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

The New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, S. I. Offices No. 3 John-st. and No. 720 Broadway.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OFFICE at No. 720 Broadway for the convenience of residents in the upper part of the City, are prepared to execute all orders for dyeing and cleansing in their usual superior manner.

## STRAW GOODS.

HOMER & KETCHUM

OFFER

PALM LEAF HATS!

PALM LEAF HATS!!

SHAKER HOODS!

SHAKER HOODS!!

By the case or dozen.

Just received, and low for cash, at

No. 318 BROADWAY,

Corner of Pearl-st.

Also, a general stock of choice STRAW GOODS, MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 150 ℔s. each. Price $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,

No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 ℔s. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT,

No. 34 Cliff-st.

PLANTS.—WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway, is now selling at cost, (on account of the lateness of the season,) a splendid variety of monthly and running roses, verbenas, feverfews, dahlias, fuchsias, and all sorts of bedding-out plants; a large quantity of box for sale. Bouquets and baskets furnished for weddings, &c., &c.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 1,100 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1855, pages 90 and 195.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

COACH FOR SALE—HAS NOT BEEN USED to exceed one dozen times; was built to order for the present owner, maker and owner each priding themselves on turning out a most perfect piece of work. Sold only because it is too splendid for the plain ideas of present owner. Apply to LOCKWOOD, 3d-av. and 127th-st., Harlem, or J. L. MOTT, No. 264 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A PONY, 14 HANDS HIGH, WITH wagon and harness, altogether for $250, at Mr. MILES' livery stable, No. 54 West 19th-st.

## COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.—THE RETAIL PRICE of the best broken and screened coal is now reduced to $5 per ton of 2,000 pounds delivered. Apply at our yards, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.; Hubert-st. wharf; Gouverneur-st. and Front, East River; No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 20 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, April 30, 1857.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all parties interested, that the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York have been delivered to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and that the same will be open for review and correction, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Chambers-st., (New Court House,) from the 30th day of May to the 20th day of June inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Application for the correction of erroneous assessments must be made at the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments during the period above mentioned. All persons who neglect to make such application, (except by reason of sickness or absence from the City, during the entire period in which the books are open,) will not be entitled to relief from the Board of Supervisors at any subsequent period.

J. W. ALLEN,
J. S. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Finance Department,
Comptroller's Office, (No. 4 Hall of Records,)
New-York, June 3, 1857.

NOTICE TO THE MEN EMPLOYED IN CLEANING STREETS.—The Comptroller will settle with the sweepers and cartmen who have filed liens against WILLIAM ROSS REYNOLDS, Contractor, for the following Wards, on Friday, June 5, at noon, as follows:

The men employed in the XIVth and XVIIth Wards, at Essex Market; the men employed in the XXth Ward, at the Comptroller's office. Those who have tickets not yet returned to the contractors will present them at the time of settlement. Notice of the payment of the other Wards will be given hereafter.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE, carrying freight for Geelong, Adelaide, and Sidney. Packet for 22d of June.—The magnificent A 1 extreme Clipper ship SEA NYMPH, Lakeman, Windsor Commander, will have the usual dispatch of this Line and clear positively on her advertised day, Monday, June 22. This ship is the only clipper now on the berth, and is guaranteed to be the only vessel having for June. Her accommodations for first and second cabin passengers are unequaled for convenience and comfort. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 E. R., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or GOODEVE, ARRELL & ELLIOT, No. 108 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Pilot Commissioners, held June 1, 1857, it was unanimously Resolved, That the pilotage ground of the port [illegible] shall be, from and after the 1st July next [illegible] Fire Island Light [illegible] pilotage.

P. PERKINS, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, TIDY GIRLS, lately landed from Ireland, places in one family in the City, or otherwise, in the country. They can wash and iron well, milk and churn, or do the work of a general housework, and [illegible] work in good style. Have good [illegible]. Wages $6 each. Best of references. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, and is willing to assist in the garden [illegible] and [illegible]; will go in the country. Also, by a man [illegible] a farm, milk, cattle and drive, understands [illegible] will go any distance in the country. Apply at store No. 221 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT young women; one an English Protestant, who is a good cook, washer and ironer—has good references; the other, a first-rate laundress, the other, is a Scotch girl, who is thoroughly competent to undertake the cooking, washing and ironing—in either City or country; can bake and make plain pastry. Both are well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG American girl, to do any kind of light work. Can do light chamberwork and waiting, sewing, or take care of a child. Is very neat and intelligent, and is willing to please. Wants a good home. Will take $8 per month. Can be seen at No. 200 7th-av., near 24th-st., at Mrs. MANNING'S.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to do general housework. Also, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two nice colored girls. Apply at No. 4 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as a good cook; has no objection to assist with the washing if required, or to go a short distance in the country, or keep house for a family for the Summer. Has good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts., 4th floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as Seamstress; understands her business, would be willing to go into the country for the summer, or would like to travel with a lady; has the best of City references. Call at No. 71 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRLS, situations, one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st. The best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as chambermaid in a respectable family or a hotel; best of references. Call at No. 7 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT German girl in an American family. Is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has City reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS in City and country, wanting smart, competent and reliable help, with good references, are sure to find them this day at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 260 6th-av., near 23d-st., removed from 7th-av. On hand: 4 good cooks and several smart nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids and waiters. A lady in attendance.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN who understands the lace and embroidery business, from 18 to 20 years of age to go out of town. Apply between 9 and 11 o'clock at SMITH, O'BRIEN & CO., corner Broadway and Liberty-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD ticket office; a clerk for a shipping office; two conductors; one baggageman, and four porters for stores. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SALESMAN IN A wholesale boot and shoe house; one who has a good New-York State or near by trade. Address Box No. 2,361 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT HANDS TO WORK in work-room. None but first rate sewers need apply. A sample of work will be required. Apply at BENJAMIN WATERBURY'S, No. 306 Broadway.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIENCED salesman, at the clothing store of W. A. MAXWELL, No. 11 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl.

WANTED—A LADY, TO DIRECT CIRCULARS—must write a large and distinct hand. Address Box No. 4,652 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD CHURCH SOPRANO. Address E., Brooklyn.

WANTED—100 MINERS. APPLY TO GEORGE KELLOGG, Jr., Rotunda, Park.

A COOK WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK for a large private family. The best recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 17 East 16th-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock on Thursday and Friday, of this week, and at no other time.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—C. MASON'S BOWery office is removed to No. 269 Bowery, near 4th-st., where the business will be conducted as usual in connection with the office at No. 14 Sixth-avenue. Girls will be supplied with situations 3 months for 50 cents.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN AN OMNIBUS, A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE with valuable contents. The owner may call at the office of the subscriber, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York. ROBT. BENNER.

$50.—FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, Saturday, May 30, passing from Bond-st. down the Bowery and Catharine-st. to steamer Croton, a gold watch, chain, pin and chains connecting of a scallop shell, a fish and locket with a gentleman's likeness. The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the property to J. LEE, No. 9 Warren-st.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the Institute, Washington, near Concord-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, on which occasion Gen. S. F. Cary, P. M. W. P. of this, and other distinguished members of the National Division are expected to address the audience. The exercises will be enlivened with several favorite odes and songs by the well known leader of the Alleghanians, William H. Oakley, Esq. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st.; J. W. Kellogg's, Canal-st., opposite West Broadway; William H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st.; T. Edgerley, No. 186 Spring-st.; S. Inslee, No. 440 Hudson-st.; Leonard Sill, No. 100 Stanton-st., New-York; Alexander Campbell, Pearl and Sands sts., Brooklyn, and of the members of the Order generally.

By order, THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

MASONIC.—PUBLIC HONORS TO THE MEMory of Dr. E. K. Kane, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of New-York, will take place THIS EVENING, at the church of Rev. E. H. Chapin, Broadway, near Spring-st. Eulogium by Hon. S. W. Andrews, and other appropriate exercises. Free tickets of admission can be obtained of the Committee or at the door.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, to march, by invitation of charitable citizens, to Bleecker Buildings to a Concert. Let every veteran be present on this occasion. By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.

Isaac M. Phyfe, Adj.

## FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

LABORATORY, North Point,
Jersey City, N. J.

Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & I. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to

THOS. DUNKIN, Agent,
No. 10 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c., &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE at their store No. 237 Washington-st., a superior and complete

ASSORTMENT OF FIREWORKS.

City and Country dealers, Towns, Military and Civic Associations, can be supplied on the most reasonable terms, by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD,

No. 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 232 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to

BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO.,
No. 232 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,

No. 237 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

## LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and [illegible] will find a complete assortment of well-assorted playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 4 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

N[illegible]

[illegible]

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ORIENTAL HOUSE, NO. 6 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—Rooms for the Summer, to be had on very reasonable terms. Good rooms, well aired and good table. Location most desirable. Astor and Mercantile Libraries being in the immediate vicinity. [illegible] with breakfast at [illegible] and dinner at [illegible] o'clock, if desired.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN have pleasant accommodations and good board in a [illegible] family, where there are no other boarders. Reference exchanged. Address [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] in 14th-st., in a first-class house, [illegible] rooms [illegible] to a gentleman and lady or single [illegible] HOME, Box No. 3,367 Post-Office.

BOARDING—MAY BE HAD WITHOUT [illegible] day, dinner, for one or two [illegible] [illegible] by ocean, [illegible] private family. [illegible] Staten Island.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen, can [illegible] board, with gas and bath, of Mrs. H. [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway.

BOARDING ON STATEN ISLAND.—[illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] Broad-way [illegible] and Fulton ferries [illegible] The house is delightfully situated [illegible] A note addressed to Box No. 2,271 [illegible] will meet with prompt attention.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A [illegible] private family, residing in a pleasant [illegible] Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from [illegible] accommodate two gentlemen [illegible] with a pleasant room [illegible] address [illegible] HAMILTON, Box [illegible] further particulars may be had.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—ON THE banks of the East River. [illegible] for families without young children or dozen and [illegible] gentlemen; convenient to the City for business [illegible] and evening amusements [illegible] accessible by 3d or 4th-av. cars [illegible] premises; entrance in [illegible]; piazza [illegible] Good fishing near by. [illegible] and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible] two pleasant rooms, by a gentleman and his wife [illegible] must be between Washington and [illegible] Best references given. A private family would be preferred. Address H. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board, with pleasant rooms, [illegible] convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferry.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—[illegible] large, front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to let at No. 16 [illegible]

BOARD AT WILLIAMSBURGH.—[illegible] obtained at No. 21 [illegible] from Peck-slip and Division-st. ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, in a French or American family where the comforts of a home can be obtained, with the society of ladies; would pay liberal for all accommodations. Address EDGAR, this office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS MAY obtain good board, in a delightful situation, within two hours of the City, by railroad, where are enjoyed all the other means of enjoyment desirable during a Summer residence are easy of access, by applying to [illegible]SON ALVORD, Southport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE ROOMS, with the use of a stable and carriage-house, can be had in Norwalk, Conn., from the 15th of June. [illegible] and grounds well shaded, and [illegible] preferred. Apply to L. CHAPMAN, Jr., No. [illegible] for further particulars.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A young Spaniard, in a family who will teach him English. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office, [illegible]

PLEASANT ROOMS—ON THE SECOND AND third floors, can be obtained with board, by applying at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. The house has all the modern improvements.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY, in a new house, have some very pleasant furnished rooms to let, with or without [illegible] gentlemen; location very accessible, and [illegible] ing good quarters [illegible] good ones. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible] Best of reference given and required.

SUMMER BOARD—FOR A FAMILY IN A quiet country house not far from [illegible] a good school near by, and other advantages [illegible] Terms reasonable. Best of City references. Address B. J., Times Office.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A PARTY OF four or six gentlemen may obtain the comforts of [illegible] furnished rooms, with every desirable convenience. A suite of rooms on first floor, suitable for a family; also two single rooms. Breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, in a private family, with breakfast and tea if desired. No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

TO TOURISTS—SUMMER RESORT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, SALISBURY, VT.—This delightful Summer resort is open for the season. The house is new, spacious and airy, and cottages are attached.

Situated at the base of the Green Mountains, about [illegible] feet near the border of a lake five miles in length by one in width, in a locality unrivaled for beauty of scenery and [illegible] distant from public thoroughfares, it offers to those desirous of a quiet mountain retreat for the Summer, all the enjoyments of the country, with the conveniences found at the best watering places.

The lake is stocked with fish of various kinds, and the neighboring mountain streams afford an abundance of trout.

Access to the place is from New-York [illegible] on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, [illegible] miles distant, where conveyances can be had at all times. [illegible] will find the terms very moderate. Route from New-York to Albany or Troy, railroad from either place.

Salisbury, June 1, 1857. [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES.—THE Fonda Hotel at Fonda, Montgomery County, has been refitted in new and elegant style, [illegible] for the reception of [illegible] [illegible] Fonda is on the Central Railroad, within [illegible] hours of New-York. All the express and mail trains stop. Passengers can leave New-York by the [illegible] evening train, and reach Fonda the same evening, and the City can be reached as early as 10 A. M. The vicinity abounds in fine trouting and fishing. Rooms and parlors are large and elegant. Prices range from $5 to $7 per week, according to rooms. For further information apply to C. B. DYE, No. 51 Wall-st., [illegible]

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., HEATH HOUSE.—The above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors by the 10th June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by addressing a line to the proprietors. Belmont Hall will also be opened at the same time. [illegible]

CHAS. [illegible]

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ARCHITECTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to procure the services of a good practical Architect, who can design public and private buildings, and is capable of furnishing correct detail drawings and specifications. Any person of good habits having these qualifications can find steady employment and the highest wages, or an interest in a good, paying business. References will be given and required. Address MYGATT & SCHMIDTNER, Box No. 333, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—BRICK CARTS, BRICK WAGONS, lumber trucks and wagons, stone trucks and light wagons, (pleasure,) 1 sled, mason's scaffolding [illegible] 3 inch plank, ladders, poles, derricks, blocks, ropes, brick baskets, 2 mortar buckets, horse [illegible], wheel barrows, mortar boxes, &c., &c. Inquire of J. R. CORLIES, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHment in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 106 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON THE WEST side of town, superbly located for wholesale and retail trade; well stocked and doing a first-rate business; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. [illegible] Washington-st., corner Harrison.

$2,000.—FOR $1,800—RARE CHANCE.—Two purchase money mortgages, $1,000 each, on Brooklyn property, for sale at $900 each. A policy of insurance assigned with each. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.—STATIONERS' HALL,

Nos. 116 and 118 Pearl-st., New-York,

BOWNE & HASBROUCK,

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.

All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type. The lowest rates.

SPECIMENS OF ALL KINDS OF PLAIN or Fancy Job and Card Printing may be seen at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 18 Fulton-st., where orders are received and executed in handsome style, with punctuality and at low prices. [illegible]

## STEAM POWER.

ROOMS WITH POWER

TO LET,

At low rates,

At No. 12 Avenue D.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Centre, [illegible] Also, [illegible] C. BULL & SONS, corner of [illegible]

L[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

**The Times for California.**

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship Illinois. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] paper will contain complete summaries of [illegible] and Domestic Intelligence, received since [illegible] of the last steamer for California; Reports [illegible] Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; [illegible] of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on [illegible] Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous [illegible].

[illegible] wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per [illegible]. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails by the steamer America reached this City from Boston last evening. With regard to the Spanish-Mexican dispute, the precise [state] of affairs seems to be that a basis of an arrangement has been agreed upon between the [illegible] and the Spanish Minister for [illegible]. The Dutch Government has resolved to contribute one vessel of war to swell the [naval] demonstration against China, and it is said that possible collisions between Russia and China [may] give the former a pretext for claiming a share in the general settlement. Particulars are given of the failure of M. CHARLES THURNEYSSEN, banker of Paris, to the extent of a million sterling. This stoppage is attributed to the speculating mania that is raging just now in the French capital. M. THURNEYSSEN is supposed to have sailed in the Arabia for the United States, and it is said that his surrender will be applied for under the Extradition Treaty between this country and France. Our London correspondent, whose letter is published elsewhere, gives an interesting summary of English news for the week ending the 23d ult.

In reference to the denial by Lord NAPIER of the report that New-Granada had ceded an island to Great Britain, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows: "Lord NAPIER, who has charge of all movements, diplomatic and naval, which concern the British Government in Central America, has informed the Government that there is no foundation for the report that New-Granada had ceded an island to England."

*Advices from the City of Mexico, to the 16th* ult. have been received. The report of the execution of Gen. CRABB and his party was confirmed. The Presidential election had taken place, and returns received were favorable to the reelection of COMONFORT.

The American National Council, in session at Louisville, concluded their business on Wednesday night and adjourned *sine die*. The old officers of the Council were generally reelected, and the Philadelphia platform of principles was reaffirmed, after striking out the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth resolutions, relating to the Pierce Administration.

The inauguration of Governor HAILE, of New-Hampshire, took place yesterday. A brief summary of the points of his inaugural address will be found under the Telegraphic head.

We publish this morning, from the New-Orleans papers, details of the arrival and reception in New-Orleans of Gen. WALKER. The denizens of that [gay] city appear to have been thrown into the [most intense] spasm of excitement on the occasion. Gen. WALKER was to deliver an address to them on last Saturday evening. A letter from Captain FAYSSOUX to WALKER, detailing his operations on board the schooner *Granada*, will also be found in our columns this morning.

The Burdell investigation was resumed yesterday, when several witnesses were produced on behalf of the heirs to impeach the testimony of Miss AUGUSTA CUNNINGHAM in relation to the Doctor being in the City a few days previous to his marriage.

Mr. [illegible] declines to answer the Excise Commissioners' late inquiries, on the ground that their office is not enumerated in the list, which by law he is made to have a legal care over and to [illegible].

Mr. MORTON, City Inspector, consulted counsel yesterday as to the extent of his power to clean the streets under the new act, since the refusal of the Common Council to authorize him to proceed with the work. Alderman COOPER, of the Second Ward, has a number of men at work cleaning the [streets] of his Ward on his individual responsibility.

At the Board of Councilmen on Thursday, a lengthy opinion was received and read from Mr. DILLON, Corporation Counsel, to the effect that he does not believe in the legality of the demand on the part of Gas Companies for the use of a meter. He illustrates by supposing the Croton Department to attempt a charge for the use of their implements of admeasurement. An exceedingly dull discussion followed in an unsuccessful effort to defeat a contractor who sought an additional hundred days for the completion of a sewer on Murray Hill.

The corner stone of the new Third-avenue Railroad Depôt was laid yesterday, amidst speeches, eating and drinking. The depôt (corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street) is to cost $210,000.

Owing to the fact that the notices calling the June meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine were but partially distributed to the members, and for which Mr. BOYD (the Express man) was called to an account by the President, a small number were assembled on Wednesday evening, and most of the usual business of the meeting was deferred. Still some seven or eight persons, being a strong addition to the "German element" of the Society, were elected members. Dr. BAILEY's (late Drug Inspector for the port of New-York) communication was in some measure discussed, notwithstanding the expressed unwillingness of many to enter into political matters.

Yesterday Judge MITCHELL granted an order to show cause why AUGUSTE PARDT, one of the French Railroad defrauders, should not be discharged from arrest. The order was made returnable on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

A Bonded Warehouse in Brooklyn was destroyed by fire yesterday, with a loss of $150,000, of which scarcely more than $50,000 was covered by insurance.

An adjourned meeting of the Councilmen's Committee on Streets was held yesterday, in reference to the proposed widening of Nassau-street. A number of property owners were present, and several of them expressed their views. That the property owners might have time to mature their opinions, the Committee adjourned to Thursday in next week, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota*, on her late trip from Philadelphia to Norfolk, attained a speed of nine knots with a head wind and sea, the engines working satisfactorily.

The United States ship *Jamestown*, which has lately arrived at Philadelphia from the Coast of Africa, is to be thoroughly overhauled during the Summer.

Yesterday, Mr. JONAS N. PHILLIPS, President of the Board of Councilmen, informed Mr. FLAGG's Secretary that he should commence a suit to-day against the keeper of the City money bags, for the month's pay due him as Councilman. Mr. FLAGG, not at all daunted by the prospect of another legal [contest], and relying on the "opinion" of his legal adviser, the Corporation Counsel, has directed that [illegible] to [illegible] his opinion and see what it [illegible].

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons [illegible]

[illegible] resolutions [illegible], which were adopted, but the [illegible] was subsequently reopened [illegible], and will probably be finally decided on this morning.

The New-York Club's Regatta came off yesterday in the finest possible style. The *Julia*, *Una* and *Edgar* took the regular prizes—the *Widgeon* taking the schooner prize.

The fleet and force detached by the Quarantine and Police Commissioners made a successful landing at Seguine's Point yesterday, meeting no other opposition than a speech from a delegation of the natives. Going down the bay, the lime in the hold of the schooner took fire; the schooner had to be beached at Stapleton, the stuff unloaded, and the lumber reloaded again: after which, all went happily.

The Chamber of Commerce had an interesting meeting yesterday. The Committee on the Port Wardens bill reported that WM. ALLEN BUTLER and CHAS. O'CONOR, Esqrs., had given their written opinions that the bill was unconstitutional, illegal and invalid. Another Committee reported hard things of Harbor-masters generally, and urged all good citizens henceforth to aid in fetching them to justice when guilty. Another Committee hopes the Commissioners of Pilots will enforce the Port Regulations—but don't recommend the Chamber to guarantee them any money.

There were interesting scenes at the Eleventh and Thirteenth Ward Police Stations last evening. Capt. SQUIRES made his appearance in the former just before roll-call, and stated to Capt. CROFT that he (SQUIRES) had an order which he wished to read to the men. Capt. CROFT would not permit any order to be read by an "outsider," whereupon Capt. SQUIRES retired. The men of the Second Platoon were then called upon to declare themselves, whereupon eight men expressed a preference for the new Commissioners. These eight then surrendered their emblems and repaired with Capt. SQUIRES to a new Station-house in Sixth-street. In the Thirteenth Ward also, several men declared themselves last evening for the new Commissioners. Speeches were made on the occasion by the two Lieutenants. Eleven more insubordinate Captains were dismissed yesterday by the White-street Commissioners.

J. W. MCALPINE, who has figured in the police reports so often during the past year, is again in trouble, and in the Tombs, this time on a charge of subornation of perjury.

The body of a drug clerk named GREEN, who *has been missing for some time, was found yesterday* in the river at Pier No. 22.

Two boatmen amused themselves last night by a prize fight on an up-town pier. They battered each other badly, but the sport was brought to a sudden stop by a squad of policemen. The principals, seconds and bottle-holders made good their escape in boats.

At Dr. CHEEVER's church, last night, a very exciting meeting was held. The report of the committee appointed to propose amendments to the standing rules of the church was, after a bitter debate, adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place, and the meeting had not adjourned at midnight.

The Brooklyn Board of Health having declared *for the new Police Commissioners by a pertinent* resolution yesterday, Mayor POWELL refused to sit with them.

### National Sports and their Uses.

*When some* much-tormented victim of spiritual afflictions asked MARTIN LUTHER what prophylactic was likely to prove most effectual against the assaults of the devil, the great-hearted Reformer answered him that he knew no better assurance against the inroads of the Evil One than a capital supper and a bottle of good Rhine wine. In the sound good-sense of this celebrated reply lurks a complete system of practical morality worthy the grave attention of all people, and particularly of the "universal Yankee nation." The unbalanced despotism of the intellect is the sorest social curse under which we labor in the United States. Sports of all kinds, and especially the hearty athletic sports which develop the body with the brain, and bring forward the sharp, quick, active qualities of what may be called the *physical* mind in an equal degree with the subtler faculties of ratiocination, have never been encouraged among us as they should have been. Our muscular nature rarely gets a fair chance in our life. We exist by and for the nerves; and it is no fanciful theory which attributes the sudden excesses and equally sudden relapses of political feeling the partisan intolerance and the coquetish impatience of our public life, in no small degree to the want among us of national games and pastimes, mainly joyous and earnest.

We are continually told that the European races are degenerating physically on this Continent, and no longer ago than last Summer an elaborate paper was read before the British Association at Cheltenham, in England, to prove that at no distant day the Anglo-American and Hispano-American races in the New World must utterly disappear by their own default, and give place, in all human probability, to a mighty Republic of pig-tailed Chinamen! The paper was written seriously and seriously discussed, and not a few facts of somewhat portentous significance were adduced to support its position.

Absurd as such notions are, there is very good reason, however, for believing that the standard of physical vigor in the older regions of this country is by no means equal to that standard as it exists in the newer States of the Far West, or the more genial nations of Europe. While the average wealth of the individual in New-York, for instance, exceeds considerably the average wealth of the individual in London, the average *length of human life*, which is the only tolerably safe test that can be applied to determine the sanitary condition of a people, is decidedly greater in London than in New-York. That is, the average citizen of the American Metropolis, with more ample means of subsistence at his command, enjoys less of the priceless boon of health than the average citizen of the British capital. It is easily possible, of course, to find a hundred plausible suppositions which may serve to account for this surprising and very unsatisfactory truth. But there can be no reasonable doubt that one very prominent and efficient cause of this difference between ourselves and our Transatlantic kinsmen, in respect of physical developement, is to be found in the greater prevalence throughout England of a taste for all manner of manly and athletic exercises. While the coarser and more brutal amusements of bull and bear baiting, or of dog and cock-fighting, have gradually disappeared before the advancing spirit of the age, (since the death of the late Lord SEFTON, the present chief of the Tory Churchmen, the Earl of DERBY, is, we believe, the only respectable representative left in England of the aristocratic patrons of the cock-pit,) the cordial and invigorating sports of the field and the [illegible]—hunting, cricket, salmon-fishing and [illegible]—have been as steadily on the increase. The young Englishman who begins his education in self-reliance and fair play, through the trying ordeal of foot-ball at Eton or Rugby, graduates on the back of a sixteen-hand thorough bred, or on the deck of a clipping schooner. Englishmen of all ranks share according to their degrees and opportunities in the exhilarating and healthful influences of these national tastes—and the pleasure of the few enures, in a thousand different ways to the profit of the many.

To reproduce the tastes and habits of English sporting life in this country is neither possible nor desirable. But to develope analogous tendencies of an original and specific character appropriate to our national traits and our national opportunities is both very possible and very desirable. And therefore it is that we hail with the warmest sympathy every successful instance of an attempt to interest our community in healthful and pleasurable pursuits extraneous to the business of their ordinary life.

Such an attempt is the institution by the New-York Yacht Club of an annual Regatta, the prizes for which are to be contended for by vessels which are the private property and the private delectation of individual citizens, sensible enough to love the sea and its exciting amusements, and rich enough to gratify their commendable tastes. This institution has rapidly assumed proportions which entitle it to national consideration. Special privileges have been accorded to the vessels which compose the Yacht Squadron by the Secretary of the Navy, and these privileges have contributed to make the graceful models designed for marine amateurs familar to the practical builders of the whole country.

The waters adjacent to the harbor of New-York are peculiarly favorable to yachting as a sport. They offer quite sufficient opportunity for the exercise of considerable seamanship, while they are safe enough to take from the sport that character of positive peril which belongs to the Icelandic and Norse voyages of the English yachter. The Englishman in his yacht has a boy's predilection for the most ticklish *possible fun. He rejoices to shave* a maelstrom—to fight a nor'wester all night in disagreeable proximity to a lee-shore; and to entangle himself in Fiords out of which nothing short of a special Providence or a steam-tug can extricate him. We have seen an English yacht which had been lying in the Bay of Naples for weeks during pleasant sailing weather, suddenly put out to sea at the first symptoms along the horizon beyond Capri of one of these tremendous squalls which so often make the navigation from Amalfi to the capital a very serious joke.

The American idea of yachting is much more agreeable, and certainly not less profitable. We regard *the yacht as a pleasurable* thing in itself, and as susceptible of large national uses. The gentlemen who have built the best boats of our New-York squadron have a right to read, with peculiar pride, the glowing tribute to the splendid qualities of the steam-frigate *Niagara*, which we extract, to-day, into our columns, from the London *Times*; for the lamented GEORGE STEERS, to whose genius, as a naval architect, our marine is mainly indebted for its present unquestionable superiority, made his first mark as a builder of yachts for our Club. Had the institution borne no other fruit than this, it would be worthy of the high place in the public esteem and interest which it has conquered. But we look for still further services to the maritime and naval world from this quarter. We have no wish to interfere with the private arrangements of a Society which, although so valuable to the public weal, is still a strictly private body. But we think the members of the Club will do well to consider whether they may not make themselves still more extensively useful to the interests which they have at heart, by establishing a system of prizes for the encouragement of ship-building of a strictly mercantile character. Our pilot boats, for instance, deserve the attention of such a body, and we have no doubt that an annual pilot-boat race, under the auspices of the Club, would not only prove to be a most interesting occasion in itself, but by tending still further to popularize the growing interest in our seagoing ships and seafaring men, do a great deal also to further the ends of general good which ought to be connected with every legitimate development of national sports. Precedents for such a proceeding are not wanting, if precedents be needed. The Agricultural Societies of several States have for years been in the habit of offering double sets of prizes to their own members first—and then to all the seafaring world at large, and this example might certainly be acted upon by the Yacht Club with the best possible results.

### Our Yellow Fever Fortifications.

In another part of this paper will be found an analysis of a valuable Report of the Quarantine physician, made with a view to discover if the facts recorded at all sustain the popular theory that danger of Yellow Fever infection is peculiarly great to the Northward only of localities already overtaken by it.

If there is the least plausibility in this theory, and no one will be disposed to make light of it, we think, after reading the evidence we have thus presented, it will be a matter of surprise to none of our readers that a state of feeling should exist among the people of Staten Island of a nature that will render it very difficult to establish and maintain, even temporarily, an effectual Lazaretto at Seguine's Point.

The ground upon which the buildings are to be placed is low: a few hundred yards to the Northwestward is a large marsh; across this marsh and a low country it is but a mile distant to the village of Lemon Creek: the main road of the Island passes through this village to Tottenville, a thriving village about two miles distant. The population of Tottenville is about one thousand, and the road thither is completely lined the whole distance with cottages, seldom more than a hundred yards apart, which are occupied chiefly by the families of the oyster-men. From Tottenville two steamboats ply daily to the City. The masted oyster craft trading with New-York, and all dependent on Prince's Bay, number from two to three hundred.

Northwardly, from Seguine's Point, it is one mile to the church in Bloomingview, whence runs a stage-coach daily with passengers for New-York by the east side ferries. A mile further North is the church and hamlet of Woodrow, and a mile further, or at three miles North of the hospital, will be the town of Rossville, from which there are daily from eighty to a hundred and fifty passengers for New-York. Along [illegible] a half circle of a radius of three miles, [eastward] from Seguine's Point, our Reporter saw seven churches and not far from a thousand dwelling-houses.

So much for the land vicinity. The anchorage ground which is reported to have been selected, bears southeast from the Point, and will be distant a mile and a half. It stretches, at about this distance, *in a line parallel with the shore for three miles*, occupying the whole channel entrance to Princes' Bay, Raritan River and Canal, and the Sound back of Staten Island. The flood tide draws from it directly in a strong current right upon the shore at the very point most frequented by the oystermen. The South wind blowing over it will take the most beautiful part of Staten Island for the whole width of three miles.

The tide, as well as the wind, will sweep directly across the principal oyster beds, and if the oystermen, who have not far from a million dollars involved in the matter, are allowed to pursue their avocation at all, they will be precisely in the track of the boats plying between the infected ships and the infected Hospital.

It is their custom to dredge and tong their beds chiefly at night, and to run to market at New-York before daylight. There are from two to three hundred masted craft and an innumerable fleet of small boats thus occupied at the very worst period of the usual yellow-fever season.

Whether the Commission propose to destroy this business, or to allow it to be carried on under these circumstances, their design must be thought equally inhuman and impracticable.

In view of the facts we have stated there can be little doubt that, in a season only equally favorable with the last to the infection, the adjacent district would be, in a very short time, completely desolated by yellow fever, after it had become endemic at the proposed hospital at the Point. From each of the villages we have *mentioned there is a dense resident* population on several roads towards New-York, and the communication from the district is of a nature that it would be impossible to interrupt. In fact, the danger of the fever's reaching New-York City appears to us much greater from a Quarantine establishment at Seguine's Point than from that at present occupied. From the latter the southerly wind rakes no habitable land for a distance of many miles. From Seguine's Point it would sweep the densest part of Staten Island, and that on a course directly towards New-York.

WHO IS TO PAY THE MUNICIPAL POLICE? *A small sentence in the recent Police* act seems to have escaped the attention of the Municipal Solons and of those legal gentlemen who are using certain obsolete sections in the Dongan charter *to establish a day and night* watch. Section 26, after providing that the moneys collected in 1856 and 1857 for purposes of police and those sums apportioned for succeeding years, closes with these words: "The said several sums of money apportioned, levied and collected within each of the said cities of New-York and Brooklyn *shall be in lieu of all taxes within each of the said cities for the support of police government therein.*" The ordinary revenues of the City not being sufficient to pay its expenses, the Supervisors have to resort to the Legislature for permission to levy the additional taxes, but according to the preceding words, the levy for police, whether small or great, in the City of New-York, goes to the Metropolitan police and excludes all else. The next Board of Supervisors, it must be remembered, will consist of twelve persons, distinct from the Aldermen elected, six by general ticket, and six appointed by the Mayor from the next highest candidates. The minority on this police question will be equally represented with the majority in that Board, and whether it will back up the Treasury for the day and night watch is highly problematical.

## TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

**Adoption of the Report of the Committee appointed to amend the Standing Rules of the Church—Election of Officers, &c.**

In accordance with previous announcement, the annual business meeting of the Church of the Puritans (Dr. CHEEVER's) was held last night.

The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Dr. CHEEVER stated that the present was the annual meeting of the Church, and the first step to be taken was the election of a Chairman. He also stated that he had occasion to be absent for a time, but would shortly return.

Rev. C. J. WARREN was nominated as Chairman, and after the question had been put, a division was called for, and it was found that *eight only* were opposed.

Mr. THEODORE WARREN was then nominated as Clerk, but he declined, saying that he was too young a man for the office, when so many more competent were present.

Mr. S. W. KING was then nominated, when

Gen. MATHER said it was usual in deliberative bodies for action to be taken when a member declined to accept office, and he therefore moved that Mr. WARREN be excused. The motion was carried, and Mr. KING was unanimously elected.

The Chairman announced that this was the annual meeting of the Church for the choice of officers, and the transaction of such other business as properly came before it.

Gen. MATHER supposed that they had a programme marked out in the rules, and referred the Chairman to rule six, which prescribed that the records of the last annual meeting should be read.

The records of the last annual meeting were called for, but they were not in the house.

Mr. HAVENS supposed the first thing in order then would be the presentation of reports.

Gen. MATHER supposed not. He believed in abiding by the rules, and by reference to rule 6, it would be seen that the next business in order was the revision of the catalogue of members.

Mr. FRY replied that there was no specified order of business in the rules and asked that the report of the Committee appointed to revise the standing rules of the Church be then heard.

Gen. MATHER did not understand what it meant, if, in this free country and in this Christian Church—supposed to be composed of free men and good Christians—such an utter disregard should be paid to rule and order. To act in that matter was not creditable to them as an associated body capable of self-government. He advised them to act like men and treat matters fairly—to treat them as a worldly man was required to treat his ordinary business, with fairness and honesty.

Mr. FLINT called the gentleman to order.

Gen. MATHER asked the gentleman to state his point of order.

Mr. FLINT stated he had reflected upon the honesty of the members.

Gen. MATHER—I take it back, because honesty and fairness—

SEVERAL VOICES—"Order, order."

THE CHAIRMAN—The brother is clearly out of order.

Gen. MATHER said he had a right to speak, and he should maintain his rights in spite of the badgering and opposition he met with. He contended that the revision of the catalogue of members was the next business in order.

The Chairman intimated that the brother had not been speaking to the question, and said although the gentleman had a right to express his views, the [illegible] had a right to call him to order when he [illegible] to the subject under consideration. He then said the motion to call up the report of the committee appointed to propose amendment to the standing rules of the Church was the question before the house.

Gen. MATHER offered as an amendment to the motion of his youthful friend, (Mr. FRY,) that they now proceed to revise the catalogue of members.

Mr. FRY called Mr. MATHER to order. He had been called a youth by the gentleman, and he had been called a youth, too, by one of the daily papers, but he could always act manfully, and he was old enough to act with discretion.

Gen. MATHER begged to apologise; but he wished it to be understood that this rule of revising the catalogue was introduced and prescribed for the purpose of ascertaining who were entitled to vote.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you reduced your amendment to writing?

Gen. MATHER—No, Sir.

The CHAIRMAN—I would like to have it in writing.

Gen. MATHER—I would like to know if my friend has reduced his motion to writing?

The Chairman was of opinion that the amendment of Gen. MATHER was not on the subject of the motion, and, therefore, was not in order. Mr. FRY's motion was to call up the report of the Committee, while the amendment was to call up the catalogue of members for revision.

Gen. MATHER—How are we going to have anything to guide us in taking a vote, if we abide by the rules of the Chair?

Mr. HUNT—I call the gentleman to order. The Chairman has decided the amendment out of order.

Gen. MATHER—Allow me to say that it comes strictly within the order of proceedings, as laid down in the standing rules of the Church.

The CHAIRMAN—I still rule that the original motion is in order, and that for the reasons already stated—the amendment is not.

Mr. HAVENS—I call on the Chair—

Mr. ABBOTT—(interrupting)—Permit me to remark to the members of this Church, that the New-York *Herald* said, a few days since, that we were preparing for a grand row to-night, and it is beginning to look like—

Cries of "Order, order."

Gen. MATHER—I object to any action upon that resolution. The fourteenth rule prescribes that "no resolution shall be adopted at the same meeting at which it is offered, if any objection is made thereto," and I wish my objection noted.

Mr. FRY—I have a motion to make.

The CHAIRMAN—It is perfectly proper for the meeting to call upon a committee appointed at a previous meeting to make their report; it is perfectly proper for this Committee to make their report.

Cries of "Question, question."

Mr. HAVENS—Is not that question open to discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—It would have been, had not the President commenced to put the question.

Mr. HAVENS (emphatically)—The question has not been put. Is it open for discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—The question would have been put, had not the brother interrupted me.

Mr. HAVENS (with renewed emphasis)—Is not the question open for discussion?

The CHAIRMAN—I suppose it is.

Mr. HAVENS—Then I hope we shall proceed and not have the gag rule applied.

THE CHAIRMAN—The gag law shall not be applied.

Mr. HAVENS then called for the reading of the resolution, and inquired to what Committee it related.

The Chairman did not suppose that more than one Committee had been appointed to revise the rules.

Mr. HAVENS thought it was no matter for suppositions.

The Chairman said as there had been only one Committee appointed, consequently there could be but one report.

Mr. FRY amended his resolution by inserting the words "the Committee appointed on Tuesday, the 26th ult."

Mr. HAVENS then objected to the report on the ground that the meeting on that day was not a legal one, and recited the rule of the Church on calling meetings, saying it had not been complied with.

Mr. F. W. KING stated that the call for the meeting had not been placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Church because he was absent from the City at the time, but that a copy had been given to Dr. CHEEVER to read from the pulpit.

A very long debate followed, characterized by personalities and bitterness. After the question was put, the Committee made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the Standing Rules of the Church of the Puritans, respectfully report:

That they have looked carefully at these rules, as they have existed for some years. They find a small number of these in need of amendment, not of great importance, but yet such as the convenient transaction of business seems to require. Indeed the proposed amendments do little more than conform the rules to the practice of the Church.

The only rule of great importance, whether considered on general principles, or with reference to the present necessities of the Church, is the one from which a life tenure is inferred in the Deaconship.

Such a tenure implies rule rather than representation. This is not in happy accordance with the fundamental constitution of Congregationalism. According to this all the power of the Church resides in the body. Whoever is appointed to perform any service, acts by authority of the body, and as its representative. His is a delegated power, in the exercise of which he is responsible to his constituents.

The evil of a life-tenure, or a tenure which can be terminated only by a direct vote of displacement—always delicate, and usually regarded as a hostile act—is that the deacons of the church often come to feel themselves a distinct order, having an authority beyond the functions of their office, a right to lead the opinion and the action of the church, and to expect a deference on account of their official position. In the infirmities of our nature this tendency is unavoidable.

Another and cognate evil is, that deacons, though they may represent the sentiment and will of the church when appointed, may cease entirely to represent the sentiment and wishes of the present.

The changes in our cities of the membership of a church are rapid, and deacons come to be in a very few years the representatives of a past generation. When a large proportion of the present members have had no voice in their election, they are likely to look upon them as official persons, and not as representatives of the church in living sympathy with its pulsations.

It is of importance to accustom as large a number of members as practicable to the discharge of the duties belonging to the deaconship. The proportion of those fitted for such duties will depend much on the demand for them, and the demand will be increased by the necessity of periodical changes.

Your Committee deem it wise to render deacons ineligible for one year after their term expires. If eligible, a reelection will be expected, and if not accorded, the omission will be regarded as a censure. The same persons must be continued for fear of wounding feelings, when a change would be expedient. These are reasons which induce your Committee, on general principles, to advise a short term of office and ineligibility.

But there are considerations which render it specially important to apply these principles in this Church at the present time. And your Committee deem it the part of Christian frankness to declare, without disguise, yet in all courtesy, the reasons why they believe what is fit and wise at all times as to this office, is of imperative necessity in this Church and at this time.

It is well known that our deacons, without invoking the advice or consulting the wishes of the Church, have attempted to drive its pastor to a resignation. The letter addressed to him by these and others has been laid before the Church, and through the press, has become known to the community. It is irregular, partisan and unjust to the Church. Two, at least, of the deacons are generally understood to have been active in getting this up and in procuring signatures. The Church cannot safely confide in men, as its representatives, who thus seek, of their own will, and without the voice of the Church, or even calling for an open expression of its wishes, to sunder the ties of pastor and people.

But aside from the impropriety of the proceeding in its very nature, there are objections to it at this time of gravest import.

In the midst of abounding treason against God and humanity, of silent consenting, or of striking hands with the oppressor, there are ministers in this City who stand up unfaltering in the power of truth and the Gospel. All honor to such. Their outspoken words shall go down to future ages. They are doing their part to redeem the nation from error and falsehood and wickedness and shame. They know too well that this redemption will never come from political parties without a holier fire in the heart than can be caught from the fitful torch-light of expediency. To these political parties present success is everything. Not so with those who proclaim to the understanding and the heart the great truths of righteousness. They know that these truths belong to God and are lasting as his throne. They fight a battle with a certainty of victory, though a thousand fall at their side and ten thousand at their right hand.

Among the champions of right against wrong—of the oppressed against the oppressor, of christian principle against selfish cupidity, the pastor of this church has taken a prominent stand. Here on Union-square, in the heart of the City, he has fought the battle against Slavery, its abettors and apologists, with a brave heart. With powers of logic and illustration rarely matched, raised up by God to do a work for the nation, for mankind, and for the age, he has sent his thunder tones from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from our northern to our southern border, calling men to be true to themselves and to their God—holding up to scorn, contempt and loathing the principles and sentiments which brand our nation with infamy and make it a reproach among all people. His tones have reverberated beyond the Atlantic, stirring the best blood of the heart, wherever that heart is true to freedom.

God has honored the pulpit of this Church by making it a great watch-tower for the nation. Its guardians have a duty to perform, before the world. All eyes turn to us to inquire whether we will be faithful to our trust. It is ours to shield, to sustain and to encourage the man whom we have placed in this pulpit. Shall we ask of a heartless despotism—of those who, in the stolidity of their hearts, fear not God nor regard man—leave for our pastor to speak for right, for truth, for equity? Are we so lost to manly courage as to take counsel of [illegible]?

Dr. CHEEVER is pastor of this church; [illegible] more. His mission extends beyond the [illegible] of Union-square. He is a [illegible] on the walls of our American Zion, [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] parish in [illegible] [illegible] property, in this church the same [illegible] pulpit. His mission extends wide beyond the precincts of a little parish. Through him and in him we owe a duty to the nation—the duty of upholding, sustaining and encouraging. And to this sentiment of duty this Church, before the eyes of Christendom, watched and noted by the good and the wise—nay, by the tyrannic and the wicked—this Church, set by the power and God-given fidelity of its pastor on a pinnacle so high, will not, cannot, be false. Your Committee call on you, brethren, to dare and to do whatsoever God in his providence shall demand of you.

The great mistake of the [illegible] or twenty men who have attempted to remove the pastor of this Church from his pulpit and his people, is this, that they have never measured themselves nor their pastor by the right standard—have never considered his mission either in its breadth, or height, or depth; in the reach of power or the greatness of our nation's need. They profess to sympathise with him in his principles, and yet, as far as on them depends, they would hush his voice in silence. They would honor him for his fidelity to truth, but would drive him from our midst.

Well, it was possible that these mistaken brethren, acting in secret conclave, might prevail. They believed they could. They attempted the task—whether successful or in vain this Church must say. Dr. CHEEVER can afford to be driven out from the midst of us—to go naked, penniless, friendless. Of his honor as the champion of liberty and right—as the messenger of God to the nation—he will go unshorn. He has made a mark which we cannot blot out. He has proclaimed truths which shall live when we are forgotten. He can afford to be driven out. And we, too, brethren, can afford to be scattered, all of us—to go down, one by one, to the silent grave; or, if so God will, to be dashed by some sudden calamity, all of us together, from earthly life. Pastor and people can afford to go down together to the grave, to be buried in the ruins of the edifice where we worship. Like a pebble dropped in mid ocean, the tiny circles marking for a brief moment the place where it fell, and then ships with their living freight pass on, all unconscious that aught had disturbed the waters.

But can we afford the other? Can we afford to seem to the world false to all the principles we profess to honor? Can we face the reproaches of the just, the brave, the large-hearted throughout the world? Can we afford to leave our children to blush for our cowardice? Can we afford them the legacy of a dishonored name?

Brethren, these things we cannot afford. Let us gather round our pastor. Let our hearts beat in unison with his, warming, cherishing, upholding him. Let us, at least, go down in memory with him to posterity as not unworthy the man whom God, in his providence, has set in our midst. And so may God succeed us as we are true to Him and to the cause of the oppressed. Respectfully submitted,

E. W. CHESTER,<br>CHARLES ABERNETHY,<br>CHARLES B. HARVEY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. MATHER and HAVENS took a prominent part, a motion was made to adopt the Report of the Committee, with the alteration of the rules as recommended at a previous meeting. The report was adopted, as follows: In favor, 61; against 17.

The Chairman declared the Report adopted.

The Committee on the Election of Officers reported the following:

The Committee appointed to nominate officers of this church recommend the adoption of the following order:

*Ordered*, That the number of the deacons of [illegible] brethren to be chosen for the present year be five. Adopted.

They report for officers, and recommend to the church the following brethren:

*For Deacons*—Francis P. Schoals and Asa K. Wheeler—to hold for one year. Alonzo S. Ball and James B. Thompson—to hold for two years. William G. Gilman and James C. Woodruff—to hold for three years.

*For Clerk*—Frederick W. King.

*For Treasurer*—James C. Woodruff.

*For Committee of Brethren*—Charles Abernethy, Thomas Rigney, James W. Halsted, Elisha Peck and Israel P. Warren.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. CHESTER,<br>CHAS. ABERNETHY,<br>CHAS. P. HARVEY, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 4, 1857.

These names were being balloted for after midnight. It was considered certain that they would be elected, with the exception of WOODRUFF, who declined.

## THE QUARANTINE WAR.

**Successful Descent of the Commissioners' Fleet upon Seguine's Point—Remarks of the Voyage—Interviews with the Natives—The Latest News.**

The very materials of the new Quarantine establishment seem predisposed to combustion. The schooner dispatched to Seguine's Point, early yesterday morning, with her whole cargo, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. Whether it was through [illegible] on the part of the contractors or the crew, or from an improper inspection of the agent of the Commissioners, will not probably be known till a careful investigation shall have been made by a Court Martial—but, when about midway between the land of Long Island and Staten Island, a cry of fire was suddenly raised, and it was discovered that water was pouring into the hold of the schooner, in which was stored a large quantity of lime, which was thus immediately thrown into fierce and spluttering combustion.

As the smoke poured up through the hatches, the crew supposing some of the incendiaries were concealed below, and had already commenced operations, were thrown into a fearful state of panic. The officers, however, retained their presence of mind, and the order was immediately given to head the vessel for the nearest land. Clifton landing, on Staten Island, was soon reached, and all hands set to work to throw off the bricks and lumber from the deck. In the course of half an hour they cleared the hatches, and after throwing overboard such portion of the lime as was not consumed, put a stop to the fire. The materials were then put on board again, and the steamer again took the schooner in tow for her destination. During the trying scene, Mr. HALL, who accompanied the vessel, rolled up his sleeves and worked with characteristic impetuosity with the crew and police force.

The design of effecting the descent upon the enemy's country under cover of darkness was thus frustrated. It was now anticipated that on perceiving their approach the insurgents would make effective preparations to resist the landing. On arriving off the Point however not only were no defenders [illegible] to be seen but even no array of force.

Fearful of an ambuscade a considerable delay occurred after the fleet came to anchor while the officers made a careful reconnoisance of their position. The time was not lost however for the men were ordered to take breakfast. No liquor was served, Commissioner HALL having prevailed on the Commander to put to the test the theory he has long advocated that a clear head is better than Dutch courage for any emergency.

At precisely eight bells of the morning watch a landing party of volunteers embarked in a boat, gallantly led by the first lieutenant. The feelings of those left on board as they watched the progress of events, may be better imagined than described. So near had the zealous daring of the pilot anchored the fleet that from the quarter-deck of the flag-ship Commissioner HALL could, with the naked eye, perceive every circumstance that occurred on the shore or in the boats. Whether from prudence in view of the imposing force arrayed against them, or because they were taken by surprise, it was soon evident to all that all design of opposing the landing had been relinquished by the malcontents.

By the cheerful energy of all, seamen, police and laborers, the schooner was soon beached, and the materials of the temporary buildings were rapidly passed on shore.

Scarcely, however, had the carpenters commenced to fit up the portable houses which had been prepared to be used as barracks, when a party of twelve natives, accompanied by three of their women, were discovered. Commissioner HALL, advancing in front of the hastily-formed line of the police force, made signs of peace, and they approached apparently without fear. A chief, whose name was reported to us as [illegible], immediately commenced a violently [illegible] and denunciatory oration, using no little improper language.

The noble leader of the little band of [illegible] deigned to make but [illegible] reply, and the interview was soon concluded by the withdrawal of the natives.

The carpenters returned to their work, and all going on well, the Commissioners at 10 o'clock, after a short address to the men, gave the necessary order to go to dinner and return [illegible] through the midst of the enemy's country to the [illegible]. [illegible] another party of [illegible] appeared and held a [illegible] with Mr. VOORHEES, the [illegible], who had been left in command of the [illegible] party. These also soon retired, and the work [illegible] with vigor.

At 3 o'clock P. M., when our last dispatch was dated, ample quarters for the laborers, and as much of the police force as would not be required on duty during the night, had been erected, and Captain WALLING had just returned from the grand round [illegible]. Messrs. DUNCAN & LANE have the contract for the erection of the Quarantine buildings at the [illegible] Point. Messrs. RICHARDS & QUINN do the [illegible]. This is in correction of a statement before published.

Nothing but a "yachting" morning, in the most literal sense of the term, in our times. The day, in respect of atmosphere, was all that could have been desired. Warm, yet not sultry, the air was refreshing, and the sunshine was sufficiently agreeable to the occupants of the exhilarating but pretty overcrowded deck, the usual of all things proclaimed, if not a "hunting," certainly a "yachting" morning, with which no reasonable mortal could find fault.

Those who remembered the gusty and drizzling day which unkindly June last year set apart for us, could not but feel a thrill of gratitude to the gracious month for its altered mood. Many of the ladies, in particular, who had been fortifying their minds by the previous perusal of carefully prepared works on "Sea-sickness," or occupied in purveying for themselves the small and subtle prophylactic globules devised by the Homœopathic chemists against the assaults of that [illegible] fun, must have sent up secret and silent ejaculations of delight as they gazed down from the somewhat picturesque pier at the foot of [illegible] street over the smooth and glassy surface of the already crowded Bay.

The sincere and growing interest which is felt in the noble sport of yachting by our citizens was [illegible] indicated, let us say en passant, by the unusually large and unusually elegant assemblage of queens of beauty who delighted this year to honor the regatta with their presence and their smiles. The association of the better to the worser half of creation on board the Club steamer is always such as very seriously to tax the powers of entertainments of the members who avail themselves of their privilege. Every man is called upon to multiply himself indefinitely, and to make himself as agreeable as a single gentleman in a sensing state without at the single disadvantage of prestige. Fancy, too, the difficulty of keeping the minds of twelve or fourteen invalids, or, rather, babies so constantly and so pleasantly occupied that they shall have no time to think of the tricks which the disreputable old ocean is playing with the centre of gravity, and you will understand that the jolly yachting man who sails on a Regatta Day has a much less exciting and exhausting duty to perform than the yachting man who steams.

This year the Club, as we have said, doubled the duty upon the shoulders of every gallant adventurer who boarded the *Fox*.

Alongside of the steamer chartered for the Club lay the *John Sligo*, which had been procured by the Regatta Committee for the accommodation of "outsiders," admitted on application to the Committee. This vessel, too, was crowded, as were two others which accompanied the flotilla, one of them rejoicing in a magnificent new pennant, with the inscription "Union." Add to these steamers and their living freight, a vast number of "impressible" boats, yachts, pilot-boats, pleasure-boats, and craft of all sorts, all equally packed with human beings—line the piers of the lower part of the City and of Jersey City with multitudinous and vociferous citizens—throng the shores of Staten Island, the Bay Ridge on Long Island, and the ground about Fort Hamilton with carriages and pedestrians—and you will form some notion of the vastly-increased interest which was this year manifested in the Regatta by our people. Many of the ships at our wharves were gaily dressed—flags flew from the Long Island hotels—from the Fort Hamilton—from the Pavilion and from Mr. Astor's house on Staten Island—in fact from all manner of places conspicuous and inconspicuous—and a salute was fired from the station of the Club at Jersey City. Gotham itself does not present a more animated, though it may sometimes boast a more gorgeous and crowded spectacle than the annual bearing British Queen comes over from Cowes to "visit Salamander" upon her yachting tour. In the early August weather, South a Bay—with a panorama of City and rural shores—of stately towns, and hurrying steamers shimmering in and out of scattered islands and stately heights—shining in an splendid an expanse of glittering waters Cowes certainly never can present. *Sub Jove* never then the contending yachts were arrayed as splendidly as the gallant of the philanthropic, filibustering Emmet for that celebrated regatta which Vivian did so well—and which terminated in so disastrous a style. It would be hard to imagine a prettier sight, or one more calculated to kindle a flush of national exultation in the heart of an American, than that which was offered by the waters around the Club-boat which was moored out off the yacht Club house at Hoboken. There they lay, swaying to the tug, impatient and restless the tug, staunch, cunningly devised sea witches that have led the van of our century in their last few years of wonderful progress and development. The crew scarcely relinquished the notion that the creatures had a life in them of their own, and were impatient for the encounter. At least this was the opinion of the ladies, who always indulge in the figurative and the amiably hyperbolical. The cables were removed, and the growing faith in the sidewheel rig was ridiculed pretty plainly along the line. This faith has been fostered by the Regatta Committee, Messrs. Haswell, Wainright and Cook, and a prize was made up a short while since for a schooner prize, to be adjudged in this day's race.

The yachts started well at 11:30, with a fair breeze from the northwest, not by any means strong enough for the large vessels, and affording much less promise than one could have wished of a really exciting race. They had the last of the ebb with them, and ran down in good style, laying their course all the way, without tacking at all, and passed to the west of the Staten Island stake boat in the following order:

| | Tonnage. | Speed of Canvas. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucky | 15.6 | 1,515.18 | 11 | 45 | — |
| Una | 67.8 | 3,051.91 | 11 | 45 | 30 |
| Julia | 69.16 | 3,008.18 | 11 | 47 | 00 |
| Vesta | 97.09 | 3,072.46 | 11 | 49 | 15 |
| Mischief | 49.8 | 3,248.52 | 11 | 49 | 05 |
| Madge | 49.2 | 3,778.17 | 11 | 50 | 30 |
| Julia | 69.4 | 3,097.85 | 11 | 51 | 50 |
| Hero | 67.32 | 3,996.11 | 11 | 54 | 5 |
| Favorite | 105 | 3,103.55 | 11 | 55 | 27 |
| Wave | 100.4 | ——— | 11 | 56 | 35 |
| Undine | 64.15 | ——— | 11 | 56 | 50 |
| Widgeon | 101.9 | 3,412.60 | 12 | 8 | — |
| Scud | 49.7 | 3,142.14 | 12 | — | 45 |

They passed then to the East of the Long Island stake boat, the Lucky leading.

| | H. | M. | S. | | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lucky | 12 | 27 | | Hero | 12 | 5 | |
| Una | 11 | 30 | | Favorite | 12 | 7 | 15 |
| Mischief | 12 | | | Wave | 12 | 7 | 30 |
| Julia | 12 | 3 | 30 | | | | |

Having sailed to the Southwest Spit the wind lulled for a moment, but they took the young flood, and having round from the westward came up with a reviving breeze—the wind at least three points free, may stack the boom, having coasted to the South and westward. They turned the Southwest Spit in the following order:

| | H. | M. | S. | | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richmond | 1 | 1 | | Margaret | 1 | 7 | 54 |
| Edgar | 1 | 1 | 30 | Island Fawn | 1 | 8 | 30 |
| Una | 1 | 9 | | Escort | 1 | 9 | 38 |
| Minnie | 1 | 9 | 5 | Widgeon | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| Julia | 1 | 15 | | Rowena | 1 | 13 | 50 |
| Hero | 1 | 15 | | America | 1 | 14 | 35 |
| Lucky | 1 | 5 | 5 | Undine | 1 | 15 | 15 |
| Madge | 1 | 6 | 45 | Sea Drift | 1 | 20 | 5 |
| Lucky | 1 | 7 | 5 | | | | |

On the whole, the race, though by no means of the "crazing" or ecstatic kind, was one of the most interesting over witnessed in our waters. The third observation had a fair chance with the wind—and it is worth noting that, in running down to the first stake-boat—which, however, she did not time—the pilot boat J. S. Hellen (No. 91) kept well with the *Hero*. Two other pilot boats, however, (No. 1 and No. 65,) did not make quite so good a figure.

The prizes, which were made by Tiffany & Co., are of the substantial dinner service order, and are more likely to keep alive the recollections of the day's sport and triumph, over well-laded mahoganys, than the gigantic, utterly impracticable and indescribable pitcher carried off by the *America* from our Transatlantic brethren.

And so ended a very pleasant day, memorable in the lighter annals of our New-York marine, and not to be wholly overlooked by the more serious historians of those that go down to the sea in ships.

Board of Governors.—The Board of Governors and of the Almshouse met at the Penitentiary on Tuesday.

Several communications, having relation to the routine business of the institutions, were received and read.

Commissioner Anderson offered a preamble and resolution to the effect that the children of the Primary Department of Randall's Island, having been removed by the resolution of the Board passed April 14, and being now deprived of a common school education, they not having access to the necessary instruction, that the Commissioner of Emigrants' Island be requested to place them in the Grammar School.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted by the Board. Commissioner Anderson then offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

The Law and Finance Committee, having reported in favor of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse

## AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S [illegible] THEATRE.
[illegible] COMPLETE VENTILATION, [illegible]
SUMMER SEASON.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1857,
MISS LAURA KEENE
[illegible] THIRD APPEARANCE [illegible] supported by the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF HER TALENTED COMPANY,
[illegible] HIGHLY POPULAR PLAYS, [illegible]
MASKS AND FACES;
OR, STORY OF PEG WOFFINGTON.
[illegible] Miss Laura Keene.
[illegible] Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
[illegible] under the direction of MR. THOMAS BAKER.
[illegible] VARIETY; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY, [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY, June 5.
[illegible] OF MR. WALLACK, [illegible] to-night, for the second and last time, [illegible] character of Don Felix, in
THE WONDER.
[illegible] comedy of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Dyott, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sothern, Mrs. Vernon, &c., &c., will [illegible]
To-morrow—Benefit and last appearance of MR. WALLACK, [illegible] he will appear in two characters:
[illegible] Duke Aranza.........in.........The Honeymoon
And Michael.........in.........The Old Fisherman
[illegible] by the whole strength of the company.
[illegible] beg to announce the first appearance of the celebrated artiste,
MRS. J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
On Monday evening next, as
Mrs. Beverly..................in..................*The Gamester*
[illegible] three days in advance.
[illegible] for reserved seats.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
[illegible] OF THE SEASON.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1857,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
THE TOODLES.
[illegible] BURTON as Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodles.
Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker will appear.
TO-MORROW—Mrs. HUGHES' benefit, when a bill of great attraction will be presented.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the popular delineators of
IRISH AND YANKEE CHARACTERS,
will shortly appear at this Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA NOTICE.
Benefit and last appearance of
MR. WALLACK,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.
Mr. Wallack will, on this occasion, appear in
TWO CHARACTERS.
Duke Aranza..................in..................The Honeymoon
AND
[illegible]..................in..................The Fisherman
He will be supported by Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Sothern, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c.
[illegible] now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
[illegible]......50 cents—Children......Half price
FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1857,
JEROME'S NEW PIECE A GREAT HIT,
BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
[illegible] with new scenery, costumes, &c., &c.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND THE ENTIRE DOUBLE COMPANY
in the principal characters.
Preceded by the Ballet of L'ALMEE.
[illegible] Mons. Montplaisir, Marzetti, M. Paul Brillant.
BIANCO and the Ravels every night.
[illegible] performance on Saturday afternoon. BIANCO in the evening.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, [illegible]; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7; curtain [illegible] at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, June 5, the [illegible] will commence with the Drama of
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
After which will be presented the pantomime of
SALMAGUNDI.
The whole to conclude with the drama of
ROBERT THE DEVIL.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
NEW HALL, 585 BROADWAY,
(opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)
[illegible] Feast of Scenes of Mirth, Music and [illegible], MONDAY EVENING, June 1, second [illegible] of the Grand Musical Spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, "THE WONDERFUL LAMP."
After which—
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
[illegible] grand Afternoon Performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 3 o'clock. [illegible] at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second successful week of the entirely new, brilliantly [illegible] Drama, entitled FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and THE BRITISH LION. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS. Tom Trumcer, C. W. [illegible]; Gabriel Pummsot, Mr. Hadaway; Edward [illegible], Mr. Levick; Marian, Miss Mestayer. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admission, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

HITCHCOCK'S SUMMER GARDEN—NO. 173 New Canal-st., open every evening, with a grand Concert, by the following talent:
JAMES FRASER, the inimitable comic singer.
[illegible] LYONS, the best baritone in the country.
[illegible] BURNS, Irish comic singer.
[illegible] ELLIS, the favorite ballad singer.
[illegible] HITCHCOCK, in all his popular comic songs.
Professor KENNEDY, pianist.
Admission 6 cents, and refreshments given for that amount. WM. HITCHCOCK, Sole Proprietor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE [illegible] Annual Exhibition of the National Academy is now open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Sec'y N. A.

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G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

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[illegible] PLAIN SEMINARY—J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal. Terms $110 per year. For ladies or gentlemen. The Principal can be seen between 5 and 6 P. M., at the International Hotel.

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Proprietor of the Union House, in the city of Troy, having made arrangements to enter into other business, is desirous of selling the lease, furniture and fixtures of the above house. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and they are all well furnished. The rent to be paid is merely nominal. The furniture, &c., cost about $24,000. I will sell it for $18,000. If not sold soon I will sell one half interest to any one who is competent and will take charge of the house. F. W. BISSOP.

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## PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE CO. AT ALBANY, May 12, 1857.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Engineer's Office, in the Exchange Building in the City of Albany, until the 10th day of June next, for constructing the sub-structure, consisting of abutments, piers, embankments, &c., &c., for the Hudson River Bridge at Albany. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, without regard to the terms. Satisfactory references must accompany the bids. Competent security for the fulfillment of the contract, and payment of laborers' wages, will be required on entering into contract. The work is of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of responsible contractors, and proposals from no others will be entertained. Plans and specifications of the work will be ready for inspection on and after the 26th inst., at this office, when full information will be given. By order of the Board.
GEO. E. GRAY, Chief Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, (Rotunda, Park,) NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.
TO MANUFACTURERS DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING THE LABOR OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, WITH SHOP-ROOM.—Applications will be received for the employment of the labor of convicts at Penitentiary, and male and female inmates of Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, at any business authorized by the laws organizing this Department. Every information will be given on application at this office.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR refurnishing Ward School No. 8, in Grand-st., VIIIth Ward, until 18th instant, 3 o'clock P. M. The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Clerk to the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The officers reserve the right to reject any or all the bids upon consideration.
DAVID A. FOWLER, ELIPHALET BOOTMAN,
SAM'L J. MONTGOMERY, JAS. S. BURNTON,
Committee on Repairs.

## DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 661 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are three-times lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots, and prevent the nervous [illegible]

D. R. B. GRIFFEN, NOS. [illegible] AND [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is inserting his beautiful cement [illegible] without extracting the roots. Full or partial sets on fine gold, $5 per tooth; silver $[illegible].

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITuated in the town of Clinton, Conn., consisting of a two story ell house, in good repair, a barn 24x30; an excellent garden spot of one acre, containing a variety and abundance of fruit, such as apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, strawberries, gooseberries and blackberries. The above is delightfully situated within half a mile of Long Island Sound, which affords fish, oysters and clams in abundance; also, within 10 rods of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad depôt, and in the immediate *vicinity of good schools and churches. For further particulars* apply to A. BOYNTON, No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York, or to J. BOYNTON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the Hudson River, at Spuyten Duyvel, in a very desirable and healthy location, 12 miles from the City Hall, and within 5 minutes of the depôt. House contains parlor, dining-rooms, library, kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, range, and is well finished in every respect, and an acre of land, or more if desired, neatly improved. Good stable and carriage-house. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 374 Broadway, or at Spuyten Duyvel. Price $8,000.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TWO HOURS FROM THE City, on Hudson River Railroad, location equal to any on the River for health, convenience, comfort and scenery. The soil and water excellent, fruits abundant, neighborhood unexceptionable, scenery delightful. Reference, DRAPER, CLARK & CO., No. 25 Park-place, and ANGELL & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

A FINE INVESTMENT—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful country seat and farm, a short distance from the City, in a delightful and healthy region, commanding an extensive prospect of land and water. On the place is a fine, large mansion, in excellent order, replete with conveniences for a large family, and surrounded with the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence. The barns and other out-buildings are extensive, with a farm-house at a convenient distance. There are several orchards, with large gardens, green-house, grapery and choice fruit of every variety grown in the climate. The owner has given his personal attention to the careful cultivation and improvement of the place, but unexpected providential changes in his family have induced him to offer it for sale. Possession given immediately, as the owner is making arrangements for residence abroad. For further particulars as to terms, &c., address MORRIS, Box No. 3,137 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only ten minutes' walk from the landing of the New York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad Depôt at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located, is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and opposite to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to J. E. ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 55 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—Two handsome country seats on the banks of the Hudson River, lying adjoining in the most pleasant part of Sing Sing, commanding land and river views unsurpassed. The houses are similar, just finished in most modern style, and every convenience and complete. Grounds consist of three acres to each, with privilege of more land if wanted, fine lawn, fruit and forest trees, &c., carriage houses and other outbuildings. Prices moderate, and terms easy. For full particulars, apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 192 Broadway; or DAVID LUDLAM, Jr., No. 36 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Rye Neck, 22 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad. There are 2¾ acres of ground, well supplied with fruit, shade trees, shrubs, &c. Possession given immediately. Terms accommodating. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, A fine residence at Sing Sing, overlooking the Hudson, formerly occupied by Gen. Lockwood; very desirable for a Summer residence; fruit and shade trees in great abundance. For particulars, inquire of J. T. COLLYER, Sing Sing.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—Pleasantly situated at Bath, L. I., about half a mile from Bath House, and fronting Gravesend Bay. The house commands a fine view of the Narrows, Fort Hamilton, &c. Facilities for bathing and fishing excellent. The place is easy of access, stages passing near the house. Apply at No. 146 MacDougal-st.

CROTON LAKE—FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 3 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 3½ miles from Harlem Railroad depôt at New-Castle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

$3,000.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and from 5 to 30 acres of land, beautifully situated, adjoining the pleasant village of Upper Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes' ride from Jersey City. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. MAURAN, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x42; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Neversink. For terms apply to JAMES D. GLENTWORTH, No. 5 Broad-st.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSwood, L. I., three beautiful cottages, in complete order, one containing eleven rooms, the other two fifteen rooms each. Their location, for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, office No. 208 Front-st., up stairs, from 11 to 12½ o'clock, or at Ravenswood.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, with all the advantages for sailing, hunting and fishing. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE mansions, with 2 or 3½ acres of land, on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED AT SCOTCH Plains, N. J., about a mile from the railroad depôt, consisting of 51 acres, 15 of which are woodland, and the rest in an apple orchard and a quantity of fruit trees. A good plain house, two barns, cow shed, &c., on the place. It will be sold at a bargain, with the crops on, or any way the purchaser will name. Apply at No. 84 4th av., over the clothing store, any day this week until 12 o'clock. Price $4,000, of which $2,000 is on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 370 ACRES of land, situate in the town of Dover, in the County of Dutchess, about two miles distant from Wing's Station, Harlem Railroad. Good buildings. The soil is excellent, well watered, and well adapted for grazing; 130 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land; 170 acres of woodland. Terms liberal. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN Westchester County, containing about 100 acres of good land. The soil is rich, well watered and in a state of cultivation, with growing crops. Location healthy. For full particulars, inquire of MARTIN & FULKERSON, stationers, No. 107 Beekman-st., (Market Bank Building,) or of ALFRED F. LAGRAVE, hardware merchant, No. 235 Greenwich-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers, at private sale, his farm, situated at Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, about 13 miles from the City of New-York, near the Merrick and Jamaica Plank Road, containing — acres of land, more or less, in a high state of cultivation, of which 12 acres is woodland, 5 acres of asparagus, a locust grove on the north and south sides of the house. Also, about 6 acres of meadow land with the premises. Upon the premises is a good dwelling-house, a barn, and other out-buildings.
☞ Part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FARM FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Valuable for its high, pleasant and healthy location, wide front, rich soil, choice fruit, good water, &c.; eight minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, 1½ hours from New-York. Inquire of S. S. WARD, No. 411 Washington-st.; H. P. DAY, No. 97 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, or S. H. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER County, about 150 acres of land. It is situated near the Sound, and about half a mile from Fowler's Bridge. There are several good building sites on the place, and it will be sold together or in parts. Inquire from 11 to 1 o'clock of WM. A. DUNCAN, No. 68 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., containing 212 acres, of which 160 is tillable, and in a good state of cultivation, one mile from the harbor, and is not to be excelled for farming purposes. It can be purchased with or without the crops. For further particulars inquire at No. 162 Grand-st., corner of Centre-st.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past 19 years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, at wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices.
Ladies' gold, cameo, mosaic, pearl, carbuncle and lava ear rings, pins and bracelets; diamond pins and rings; ladies' and gentlemen's gold watch chains; gold studs and sleeve buttons, keys and seals; finger rings with stones; seal rings; plain gold rings; pure gold wedding rings; gold spectacles and eye-glasses; gold pens and pencils; gold thimbles; gold lockets for daguerreotypes or hair; gentlemen's breast pins; gold pens, silver holders; gold necklaces and crosses; silver spoons and forks; silver dessert knives; silver port-monnaies, napkin rings and fruit knives. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor,) near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.
Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.
Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $200.
We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.
We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will carry Watches to suit customers.
Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.
We will sell Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. M. SQUIRE. W. H. LANDER.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND OR PEARL Jewelry, bought for cash. Apply by letter to MONEY, Times office.

## SPORTING.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—THE Races over the FASHION COURSE will commence on TUESDAY, June [illegible], as follows:
FIRST DAY, June [illegible]—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds, one subscription, $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added, four mile heats. Closed the first day of March, with nine nominations.
1. G. J. Bacon names b. c. *Tyler*, by Childe Harold, out of Wonderer, by Imp Royston.
2. T. and T. W. Doswell names ch. f. *Sue Washington*, by Revenue, out of Sarah Washington, by Zinganee.
3. James Beard names b. c. *Desolation*, by Revenue, out of the Queen, by Imp Priam.
4. J. B. Weathersby names b. c. *Charleston*, by Imp Sovereign, out of Millwood, by Imp Monarch.
5. John Hunter names ch. c. *Nicholas I.*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Nannie Rhodes, by Wagner.
6. [illegible] names br. c. *Dallas*, by Wagner, out of Fanny King, by Imp Glencoe.
7. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. c. *The Czar*, by Tally-ho, out of Andromeda, by Andrew.
8. David McDaniel names b. f. *Kate Hunter*, by Imp Glencoe, dam by Imp Hedgeford.
9. [illegible] c. by Boston Junior, dam by Imp Trustee.
SAME DAY—Westchester County Stakes for 4 year olds, [illegible] subscription, $[illegible] forfeit, two mile heats; closed with seven nominations.
1. R. L. Morris names b. f. *Margaret Morris*, by Imp Glencoe, out of the grandam of Wild Irishman.
2. R. Morris names br. f. *Etiquette*, by Mariner, out of Valkyrie, by Imp Trustee.
3. F. C. Bush names ch. c. *Zingarro*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Mercer.
4. Chas. S. Lloyd names ch. f. *Ella*, by Imp Trustee, dam (Imp) by Memnon.
5. J. B. Monnot names br. f. *May Thorn*, by Imp Trustee, out of Kate Cole.
6. C. T. Howell names ch. f. *Ida Clarion*, by Clarion, dam Eclipse.
7. John Howland names ch. f. *Roxana*, by Imp Trustee, dam by Imp Priam.
8. A. Malllard names bl. c. by Mariner, out of Patsey Anthony.
9. M. Lloyd names b. c. *Diocletian*, by Umpire, out of Bud, by Bussy.
TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, will commence the Regular Meeting.
FIRST DAY, Tuesday—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds, $500 subscription, $100 forfeit, with $500 added, mile heats; closed on the 1st of April, with nine nominations.
1. John Hunter names ch. c. *Boccaccio*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Castinet, by Imp. Monarch.
2. Calvin Green names John M. Botts' ch. f. by Revenue, out of Andromeda by Andrew.
3. Wm. H. Gibbons names ch. f. *Mary Evelyn*, by Imp Glencoe, out of Sally Ward, by John R. Grymes.
4. F. C. Bush names ch. c. by Belshazzar, dam by Imp Trustee.
5. Woodfolk & McDaniel name ch. c. by Imp. Glencoe, out of Motto by Imp Barefoot.
6. David McDaniel names bl. c. by Brown Stout, dam by Imp Flatterer.
7. P. S. Forbes names b. c. *Zenone*, by Zinganee, out of Zuleika, by Willis.
8. Thos. Puryear names ch. f. *Columbia*, by Imp. Glencoe, out of Fleur de lis, by Imp Sovereign.
9. O P. Hare names b. f. by Tally-ho, out of Oratrix, by Orator.
SAME DAY—Purse, $300, two mile heats.
SECOND DAY, Wednesday—Purse $700, three mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $200, mile heats.
THIRD DAY, Thursday—Purse $1,000, four mile heats.
SAME DAY—Purse $500, two mile heats.
Entrance 5 per cent. on the amount of the purse. Races where money is added to be adjourned in case of bad weather if the proprietor thinks proper.
Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for Friday, $2. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the four days $7. Badges to the Quarter Stretch and Grand Stand for the three last days $5.
Entrance to the Field and Citizens' Stand $1. Badges for sale at the office of the New-York *Spirit of the Times*, at DELMONICO'S, corner of Chambers-st., and at the New York Hotel. First Race will commence each day at 2 o'clock. Ways of getting to the Course are by Peck-slip, Division-av., Grand, Houston, and 10th sts. Ferries, Flushing Railroad Steamer, Fulton Market.
NEW YORK, April 3, 1857. O. P. HARE.

THE TURF.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Great Trotting, MONDAY, June 8, Purse and stake $3,000, at 3 o'clock P. M. Two mile heats in harness.
S. McLaughlin enters b. m. *Lady Moscow*.
Wm. Wheelan enters b. g. *Jake Oakley*.
H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Rose of Washington*.
W. G. Abrams enters b. g. *Alarm*, formerly b. g. *O'Blenis*. JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner of 21st st., New-York.
Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their
CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,
which they offer on the most favorable terms,
FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

40 OF THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, as above.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte, stool, and cover for sale, finished in most beautiful style, grand circular scale, round corners, is of the most recent style, double scolloped work all round, costly full pearl plate front, inlaid with real mother of pearl, tulips, lilies, horns of plenty, &c. Rich brilliant tone, can be tested cost $650, price $265, the cheapest piano in the City, celebrated make, two year warranted, will be packed for shipping or removed without extra charge. Apply any time after 7 A. M., at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av., 4 doors from 40th-st., next door to Tremont Hotel. Will be made an object for cash.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOFORTES.—N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 364 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of PIANOFORTES, upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS to let at LOW PRICES.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—Very little used, and warranted superior in tone, touch and workmanship; will be sold exceedingly cheap, as the owner leaves for the West. Apply to ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

CHEAP PIANOS—RARE BARGAINS—FOUR good-toned second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $100, $125. Three new 7-octaves, warranted, at $100 less than usual, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave Rosewood Piano, elegant case, made by one of the best makers and warranted cost $500, been used a few months, will be sold for $260. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

## FURNITURE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES, BEEBE & CO., NO. 356 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS adapted to Beebe and other Kitchen Ranges, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden and Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of rich Casters, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality.
Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory Table Cutlery, Hat-Racks and Chairs to match, Folding Iron Bedsteads, of our own Make. Mattresses of the best curled hair, husk and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 356 Broadway, N.Y.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles,
wholesale and retail
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 30,)
Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—H. P. DEGRAAF, Nos. 460, 452 and 456 Pearl-st., and No. 169 Canal-st., near Bowery, (new store,) New-York, has constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Rosewood Parlor Furniture in brocatel, brocade, de-laine and plush, mahogany, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, a large variety Enameled Chamber Furniture, in sets, from $25 to $150, Black Walnut Furniture, of every description. Also, a large assortment of Cane-Seat and Common Furniture, Tucker's Patent Spring Mattresses and Self-rocking Cradle. Also, a general assortment of Bedding. Our facilities for manufacturing defy competition. All we ask, of the public is to give us a call and satisfy themselves.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 386 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S ware-rooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION, by R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALSOPP'S TONIC PALE ALE.—FOR THE satisfaction as well as the information of those accustomed to use ale, either medicinally or as a general beverage, the following testimonial, from Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., an eminent English physician, is subjoined: "My confidence in the purity of your Pale Ale remains unshaken, and my opinion of its great value in a dietetic and remedial point of view is entirely confirmed by long time and experience." For sale at the wine vaults [illegible] Wall-st., in hogsheads, kegs, or bottles. Samples can be seen on draught. G. E. MENDUM.

TRY THE DELICIOUS WINES OF HUNGARY.—They won the Prize Medal at the Paris Exposition Universelle, as the best wines in Europe. Imported solely by FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 105 Water-st., N. Y., and sold to the trade and consumers, at from $3 75 to $[illegible] per case. Price-lists sent free by post.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, [illegible] Rock Island, or Peoria, [illegible] and all [illegible], via New-York and Erie [illegible], New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, [illegible]. Tickets [illegible] through tickets and [illegible] freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, [illegible] Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 25, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at [illegible] A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 11:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Night express, at [illegible] P. M., for Dunkirk.
Night express, at [illegible] P. M., for Buffalo.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June [illegible]—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with [illegible] stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, 9 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; [illegible] $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURGH IN ONE DAY.—Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11.15; due at Rutland 3.30 P. M.; Burlington 6.45; Rouses Point, 7.15; Montreal, 9.15, and Ogdensburgh, 11.30, same evening. Leave New-York at noon; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 4.45; due at Rutland at 9.00, and Burlington, 11.30 same evening.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent Troy and Boston Railroad.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after April 1, 1857, Boston Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, making close connections with the boat at Hunter's Point, through in 45 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
At the election for nine Trustees of this Company, held as above, on the 1st inst., the following persons were unanimously elected Trustees for the ensuing four years:

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| JOHN WADSWORTH, | CEPHUS H. NORTON, |
| ALFRED EDWARDS, | LYCURGUS EDGERTON, |
| HAMLIN BLAKE, | SAM'L D. BABCOCK, |
| EZRA WHEELER, | JOHN H. POPHAM, |
| WILLIAM K. STRONG | |

The following persons constitute the Board of Trustees of this Company:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. S. Winston, | Richard Patrick, | Alfred Edwards, |
| Millard Fillmore, | Joseph Blunt, | Lucius Robinson, |
| David Hoadley, | Nath'l Hayden, | S. D. Babcock, |
| Wm. V. Brady, | Jonathan Miller, | Geo. S. Coe, |
| H. A. Smythe, | A. Bininger, | Chas. J. Beekman, |
| E. H. McCurdy, | J. P. Yelverton, | C. H. Norton, |
| J. V. L. Pruyn, | John Wadsworth, | Wm. K. Strong, |
| Wm. Betts, | Wm. J. Bunker, | Ezra Wheeler, |
| I. G. Pearson, | S. M. Cornell, | Wm. H. Popham, |
| Wm. Moore, | S. E. Sproulls, | L. Edgerton, |
| John H. Swift, | John M. Stuart, | W. S. Brown, |
| W. E. Dodge, | Hamlin Blake, | Geo. R. Clark. |

At a meeting of the Trustees held on the 3d inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously elected President. ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $[illegible]
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

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|---|---|---|
| Joseph Walker, | Joseph Lawrence, | Edward Haight, |
| Wm. F. Mott, | Jas. G. Garner, | Jno. C. Fuller, |
| John Halsey, | Richd. P. Bruff, | Wm. Birdsall, Jr., |
| Edward Wood, | L. B. Wyman, | Wm. H. Macey, |
| Robert L. Case, | Edw'd Walker, | D. Colden [illegible], |
| Wm. Dennistoun, | E. J. Donnell, | Geo. F. Parker, |
| Edwd. Merritt, | John R. Willis, | John D. Wolfe, |
| Henry Barrow, | Smith Lawrence, | Elwd. Chambers, |
| Geo. R. Grinnell, | John Allen, | Matthew Mitchell, |
| R. M. Whitlock, | P. Lindley [illegible], | Wm. A. Hulse, |
| Geo. H. Bayer, | R. W. Carter, | J. T. [illegible], |
| Charles Ely, | Wm. M. Abbott, | David S. [illegible]. |

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insure all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Geo. S. Doughty, | Eugene Plunkett, | Frederick Pentz, |
| Jacob Little, | Richard F. Carman, | N. O. Roberts, |
| A. C. Kingsland, | John R. Peters, | Stephen Crooke, |
| F. De Peyster, | R. E. Collins, | Alfred Pell, |
| John Garcia, | Daniel Richards, | G. W. Dunham, |
| Wm. H. Johnson, | Henry L. Hoguet, | Johnson Gerard, |
| L. B. Lahens, | Geo. R. Sherwood, | J. T. B. Maxwell, |
| A. Van Santvoord, | W. A. & Van Duzer, | Robert Hoyt, |
| Hiram Anderson, | Waldo Hutchins, | Charles B. Hart, |
| Howard C. Cady, | Edward Bossange, | William [illegible], |
| F. J. Hosford, | Anson Livingston, | Robert W. Meed, |
| Charles Sagory, | John Ewen, | Charles R. White, |
| P. K. Francis, | John H. Brower, | E. J. [illegible]. |

PEOPLES' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 26, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on TUESDAY, the 16th day of June next, until which date the transfer books are closed. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BARTLETT & LESLEY, for the manufacturing and selling Bartlett's Patent Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Registers and everything pertaining to the air, warming and ventilating business, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of White-st.
ABEL H. BARTLETT,
ALEX. M. LESLEY.
New-York, May 25, 1857.

NOTICE.—GEORGE D. BALDWIN HAS THIS day withdrawn from the firm of BALDWIN, BALD & COUSLAND, of New-York, and BALD, COUSLAND & CO., of Philadelphia. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of BALD, COUSLAND & CO., in New-York and Philadelphia, at the offices of the late firms. ALBERT G. GOODALL.
June 4, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRACHAN & SCOTT, is dissolved by limitation. Either partner will settle the outstanding business of the firm.
P. STRACHAN.
New-York, June 1, 1857. W. D. SCOTT.

## AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL S. [illegible], Auctioneer, Office No. 12 Park row.

**THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 5, AT 10½ A. M.,** all the contents of the elegantly furnished private residence, No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. and near London terrace, embracing a large quantity and fine assortment of rich and costly rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every conceivable description. Sale commences promptly in the basement, at the hour designated, with solid mahogany extension table, 14 feet; richly carved mahogany buffet and chairs to match, together with an endless variety of China dinner and tea sets and table ware; also, silver tea sets, salvers, castors, forks and spoons, cake baskets, &c., ivory cutlery, rich Bohemian and other cut-glass ware, &c. In the Parlors are rich tapestry carpets and rugs, solid rosewood étagères, centre, side and pier tables; two solid rosewood suites in rich brocade coverings, mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses, Dresden China vases and elegant mantel decorations, French clocks, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy and reception chairs, embroidered window drapery, imported gas chandeliers, ladies' secretaire, rosewood bookcases and secretaries, &c.; also, a very fine carved rosewood cased 7-octave piano, City maker. In the chambers are the usual quantity and corresponding style of carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, couches, easy chairs, &c., fine curled hair mattresses and bedding, and a host of other articles too numerous to mention, which to be appreciated must be seen. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**THIRTY-EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 73D AND 74TH STS., AT AUCTION, TO SETTLE A CONCERN.**—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 5, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following property, viz.:

ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots on the north side of 73d-st., being nearly the whole front between 3d and 4th-avs.; 25 are 25x102.2 each, and one is 25x102.2.

ON FOURTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the east side of 4th-av., on and adjoining southeast corner 74th-st.; 3 are 25x77.6 each, and 1 is 27.2x77.6.

ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots on the south side of 74th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., and directly in the rear of the above; size 25x102.2 each.

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 3d-av., on and adjoining the northwest corner 73d-st.; 3 are 25x75 each, and 1 is 27.2x75.

The above property is at the commencement of Yorkville, and is probably one of the most eligible blocks for building purposes now for sale in that section of the City. Seventy-third-street is regulated in front of this property, flagged on the south side, and planted with beautiful shade trees on the line of these lots. The Croton water is in 73d-st. The sale will be peremptory to close certain interests. The title is unquestionable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,** at 10½ o'clock, elegant furniture contained in house No. 102 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., all of which is of superior quality and used but four months. The sale will be strictly peremptory, affording to housekeepers an opportunity of obtaining really good furniture at auction prices. The parlor furniture consists of rich velvet carpets, rugs to match; magnificent carved double suite rosewood parlor furniture, two sofas, arm and lady's chairs, parlor do. with slip covers, covered in brocade; two elegant suites in brocatel and velvet, splendid rosewood piano forte, rosewood etageres, rich curtains and shades; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables; rich vases, mantel ornaments, chandeliers, valuable paintings, four splendid pier and mantel mirrors, with slabs and cornices; ormolu clock, marble groups, statuary, &c., rosewood bedsteads, twenty-two superior hair mattresses, beds, French counterpanes, sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm and reception chairs, &c., with a large variety of superb dining-room furniture, elegant carved extension table, silver ware, rich China, cutlery, &c., with every description of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, all in good order. Catalogues are now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**COUNTRY SEAT AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a country seat, beautifully situated on Maple and Chesnut avs., Staten Island, about five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, embracing a magnificent view. The improvements consist of a two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, built in the Gothic style, in the most substantial and complete manner, provided with hot and cold water throughout, furnace with register in every room, marble mantels, wash basins, and every convenience requisite for a gentleman's residence. Barns and outbuildings convenient and perfect. The fruit trees on the place are in full bearing, and of the choicest graft.

Maps, and further particulars, at the office of the auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 159 SOUTH-ST., AND 257 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON SOUTH AND FRONT STS.—The valuable property known as Nos. 159 South-st. and 257 Front-st., one door from Dover-st., and between Dover-st. and Peck-slip. The lots adjoin each other and extend through the whole depth from South to Front-st. being 142 feet 6 inches from street to street. Lot No. 159 South-st. is 22 feet 9 inches in width; and lot No. 257 Front-st. is 22 feet 3 inches in width, more or less. Maps and particulars can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,** at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a Bond and Mortgage of Isaac G. Hatfield to A. D. Y. Henriques, dated July 1, 1852, payable in three years, for $2,710; Morris H. De Young's acceptance of Napoleon De Young's draft, due Jan. 24, 1854, for $2,000; interest of Julie C. Erier and Francis O. Ertel in the estate of Joseph Erier, deceased, situated in Breslau, Prussia; judgment against Julie C. and John G. Erier, June 29, 1855, $1,024 [illegible]; judgment against Jno. W. Porter and Chas. Tripp, June 30, 1853, $2,190 11; judgment against Jno. W. Porter and Chas. Tripp, July 20, 1853, $2,216 50; judgment against John Allen, Jan. 6, 1853, $600 16. *These securities may be seen at the office of J. B. BULLOCK, Attorney at Law, No. 31 Nassau-st.*

SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers. Store No. 31 Nassau st.

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT CELLAR NO. 13** Washington Market on MONDAY, June 8, at one o'clock, P. M., will be sold the following goods, by SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO.

100 tierces and barrels of pickled salmon,
30 barrels mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2,
60 barrels of herrings and shad, lot of white fish, pickled codfish, empty barrels, 8 chests young hyson tea, &c. Sold by order of the assignee.

W. H. KNOX, Auctioneer.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5th,** at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, removed for convenience of sale. Comprising in part of mahogany tête-à-têtes in hair cloth and brocatel, mahogany, dress bureaus with marble tops, do. washstands, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and card tables, mahogany and common bedsteads, mahogany rockers, voltaire and easy chairs, mahogany spring seat chairs, maple do., centre, side and card tables, lounges and lounge beds, hair mattresses and palliasses, &c. Also, carpets, oil cloth, &c. Also, gas chandeliers; all of which will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine.

By H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

**ON SATURDAY, JUNE 6, AT 12 O'CLOCK**—In front of Store No. 23 Nassau st., a Bay Horse, 15¼ hands high; 9 or 10 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness and under the saddle; is a fine driver and can trot in 2½ minutes, and can go from 10 to 12 miles an hour with great ease.

Also, a couple of rockaways for four persons, with pole and shafts, built by Brewster, and in excellent order, having been very little used.

Also, a first-class heavy single harness, suitable for the above carriage.

The above are the property of a gentleman who is leaving town and will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

**SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE.**—Magnificent rosewood piano-forte, $500 instrument, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, gold jewelry, Salamander safe, Havana cigars, &c. THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 334 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.—To pay advances. N. B.—The public wishing first-class articles, guaranteed by auctioneer to be what represented, will attend at the hour above named, as there will be no postponement. An examination previous to hour of sale is important. Strangers will be served with packing, &c., at smallest cost. The splendid piano-forte will be sold at 12 o'clock. The superior Salamander safe will be sold at 11½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION** on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 23 Nassau st., elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of elegant black walnut carved suites in green reps., rosewood in brocatelle, plush, &c., mahogany arm-chairs in hair-cloth, marble top centre and side-tables, oak buffet, mirrors, pier and mantel glass, Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, do stair-carpets, oil cloths, stair-rods and a general assortment of household furniture. All of which will be sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

**BY SIMEON DRAPER.**—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-ST., corner William—FRIDAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

$60,000 Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Alton, redeemable March 1, 1876, interest payable annually March 1, at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York, (and paid up to 1st of March last)....$1,000 each.

Said Bonds are now held as collateral security.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

**H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION** on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock at Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., Paris millinery, furniture, &c. The entire stock of Madame JARDINE, consisting of thread and point lace, bonnets of silk, chip, straw, and leghorn; French flowers, stands, boxes, and all the usual styles of Spring and Summer millinery; also, carpets, suites of parlor furniture, rosewood covered in blue brocatel, made to order, mirrors, tables, chairs, show cases, counters, vases, &c., without reserve.

**BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION, IN MADISON, N. J.**—WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1857, will be sold at auction, on the hill south of the village of Madison, a large number of valuable building lots, varying from 50 to 100 feet in front, by from 200 to 350 feet in depth, or 4-acre lots, to suit purchaser. These lots, which were formerly the property of Col. Wm. BRITTEN, but now the property of SAMUEL L. TUTTLE, lie on the two new Avenues which have recently been opened on the hill aforesaid, both of which are 60 feet in width, and lined on both sides with thrifty maples; they command one of the most beautiful prospects in the State of New-Jersey, are within sight of the railroad and the village, and are but five minutes' walk from either. Gentlemen doing business in the Cities of New-York and Newark, and desiring a pleasant residence in the country, within one and a quarter hours' ride from the former, on one of the most pleasant railroads, and in the midst of some of the finest scenery in America, would do well to view this property. The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., or on the next fair day at the same hour, if that day should prove stormy. Persons from Newark and New-York can come up in the morning train which reaches Madison at 10 o'clock A. M., and return by the train which leaves here at 3 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third cash upon the delivery of the deed, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years. Title perfect.

STEPHEN D. HUNTTING, Auctioneer.

## AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.—BY GEORGE NICHOLS,** on SATURDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 65 Nassau-st., new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm, voltaire and parlor chairs in hair-cloth, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany corner stands and bookshelves, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables with marble tops, elegant oak chamber suites with marble tops, lounges, lounge beds, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, ivory-handle knives and forks, China tea sets, vases, silver-plated casters, spoons and forks, French plate mirrors, and 60 fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

**THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 5, AT 10½** o'clock, A. M. at the Central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Pianos, rosewood and mahogany suites of parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, crockery, silver-plated tea set, rocking horse, clocks, Brussels ingrain and stair carpets, &c.; also, a zinc-covered fish stand and rack, 500 patterns for worsted work, millinery goods, books, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT,** Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the dwelling No. 64 Jane-st., between Greenwich and Hudson sts., New-York, genteel household furniture, rich rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, rosewood bookcase, mahogany French bedstead, chairs, tables, bureaus, mirrors, curtains, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, China, crockery, glass ware, cutlery and kitchen utensils, etc. By order of ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, Executor of John Josephs, deceased.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

**AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE, TO PAY ADVANCES.**—By PEED & COLE, on SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—One piano-forte, made by Gilbert, entirely new, finished all around, rosewood case; 1 do., made by Carman & Co., New-York; 1 do., by Johnson, of Boston; 1 suite of mahogany parlor furniture, in green plush, mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth, 3 French plate pier glasses, chamber furniture, and a general assortment of other goods.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 33 Broadway.

**WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 5,** the entire balance of stock of ready-made clothing, by order of assignees. Also, a large assortment of clothing, by order of executors, of endless variety. Sale will be positive, and every lot sold for cash without reserve.

## FINANCIAL.

**JOHN MONROE & CO.,**
**AMERICAN BANKERS,**
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, Circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

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| France, | Holland, | Portugal, | Germany, |
| Great Britain, | Belgium, | Switzerland, | Russia, |
| Ireland, | Spain, | Italy, | Sweden, |

ALSO ON

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Athens, | Constantinople, | Alexandria, | Cairo, |
| Beyroot, | Jerusalem, | &c. | &c. |

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

**H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,**
**STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.**
OFFICE No. 29 WILLIAM-ST.,
(next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX SMITH, } New-York.

**OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company, from One Hundred and Seventy Thousand Shares, to Two Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Shares, which new shares will be allotted to the holders of the present stock, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next, and to such persons as may become stockholders by the conversion of Optional Rights, which expire on the 1st day of January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock, to two shares of the old stock.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June next, and reopen on the 1st day of July next.

The holders of the present Stock are required to receive *one-third* the number of shares to which they may be entitled on the 1st day of July, 1857, and to pay an installment of $20 per share thereon. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds will be issued—one-half convertible into the stock of the Company, on or before the 1st day of February, 1858, and the remainder on or before the 1st day of July, 1858; such installments as may then have been called in, on the present Stock to be paid to the Company at the time of conversion.

Those persons who shall become stockholders by the conversion of the present Optional Rights into Stock, on or before the second day of January, 1858, and after the first day of July next, will be required to receive, and pay for one-third of the new stock to which they may be entitled, at the time of such conversion. Optional Rights for the remaining two-thirds of the new Stock to which they may be entitled, will be issued to them, of the same tenor as those issued to parties who shall appear as stockholders, at the closing of the books on the 20th June next.

Parties converting Optional Rights will be required to pay to the Company all accrued interest on the installments from the time that interest shall have been paid on the installments to the holders of the present shares.

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 2d day of January, 1858.

Information, pertaining to the details of this issue, can *be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.*

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

**EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant) Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and—upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 25, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

**CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.**—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1857.

**NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned** against trading in any way for any and all promissory notes executed the 7th day of November, 1856, by ADNA ANDERSON, in favor of BENJ. A. OSGOOD, indorsed by him, and made payable at the New-York State Bank, as said notes will not be paid—the consideration therefor having failed.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1857.

**SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. H. WARREN, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.**—An election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, June 8, 1857, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the office of the Company, in 29th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Also, for three inspectors for the ensuing year, at the same time and place. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Sec'y and Treasurer.

**OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,** No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 5, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the second installment of twenty dollars per share on the guaranteed ten per cent. stock of this Company, is due and payable this day at the Company's office. JOHN A. C. GRAY, Treasurer.

**NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOND-HOLDers** of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place. By order of the Committee. D. D. WILLIAMSON.

**RAILROAD COMPANIES OR THEIR** agents, desirous of negotiating first Mortgage Bonds, in London or other markets, can meet with a gentleman, competent, and with good connections, on the other side, by addressing B. A., box No. 3,152 Post-office, New-York.

## FINANCIAL.

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.**
**$10,000,000.**
**MORTGAGE BONDS CONVERTIBLE.**
$2,500,000 FOR CONSTRUCTION. $2,500,000 FOR REDEMPTION OF FUNDED DEBT.

Date, January 1, 1857. Principal payable January 1, 1887.

Interest at seven per cent., payable July 1 and January 1.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

To provide means for the immediate completion and full equipment of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of 465 miles, as well as to make timely provision for the redemption of the Funded Debt of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies respectively, maturing at different periods between Sept. 1, 1864, and July 1, 1875, the PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, into which those three Companies were legally merged by consolidation August 1, 1856, has authorized the issue of TEN THOUSAND BONDS, of which 2,500 of $1,000 each are known as Construction Bonds, and 2,500 of $1,000 each are known as Redemption Bonds, and are of the tenor above stated.

These Bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE IN TRUST to JOHN FERGUSON and THOMAS E. WALKER of New-York, covering the Company's Road of 465 miles, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, with all its Depot grounds, appurtenances and franchises, embracing the Railroad Bridge over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and Depot grounds of great value in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Chicago, Fort Wayne and at other points.

The Mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund.

The Redemption Bonds will remain under the control of the Trustees, and be issued only from time to time, as they can be exchanged for, or are required to be sold to redeem the outstanding Bonds of the three Companies consolidated, and the privilege of such exchange is now extended to holders of those Bonds, and their attention is especially invited to the advantages that will result alike to the Consolidated Company and themselves by such exchange.

The Construction Bonds are offered for sale to provide means to finish the Road between Plymouth and Chicago, 83 miles, and to ballast it and equip and furnish it with a full stock of Rolling Machinery, Engine-Houses, Shops, Station-Houses, &c., the estimates for all of which are nearly $5,000,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Capital Stock of the Company is fixed at.. | $16,000,000 |
| The present cost of the Road is about.......... | 12,000,000 |
| The paid Capital is nearly........................ | 6,000,000 |
| The Funded debt secured on the Road is........ | 5,836,000 |

The earnings of the Road, mainly from local traffic, since the consolidation, from the 1st of August, 1856, to the 1st of May, 1857, eight months, have been over $1,350,000. The net earnings for that time are at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the entire cost of the Road. They are the earnings of an unfinished and but partially ballasted and equipped road.

The earnings for 1857 are estimated at $2,000,000.

The Road is operated for 382 miles, from Pittsburg to Plymouth, Indiana, where its business passes to and from Chicago over another more circuitous route of different gauge.

The 83 miles between Plymouth and Chicago are in progress of construction, and far advanced toward completion. Four thousand tons of American iron are purchased, 40 miles of track can be laid this season, and the whole work completed to Chicago within twelve months; after which the earnings will increase, as is believed, with the development of the business of the road, to a permanent income of $4,000,000 per annum.

The guaranties of this result are believed to exist in these facts:

1. The road has immense resources for local traffic in passengers and freights. It connects by the shortest line Pittsburg and Chicago, and passes through 24 counties and 15 county towns, (including the termini,) the valuation of whose property for taxable purposes in 1856 exceeded $150,000,000—the counties embracing some of those the best developed and most productive in Ohio and Indiana, and the towns being among the most important centres of trade between Pittsburg and Chicago.

2. The road has over 15 lateral railway connections, bringing it in communication with the whole Western Railroad system—these connections conferring marked advantages to the road as a route over various and large portions of its line from Chicago to Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and from Pittsburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c. A reference to a map will more fully illustrate this point.

3. The Road is a single line, without branches, and the longest CONTINUOUS Railroad in the United States, and for its whole length of 465 miles, part of a great central route, in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, of 818 miles from Philadelphia to Chicago, and of 906 miles from New-York to Chicago, *via* Philadelphia, and on completion of the Allentown Road in Pennsylvania, of 838 miles only from New-York to Chicago, thus saving from 58 to 72 miles in distance *via* Philadelphia, and from 73 to 98 miles *via* Allentown, as compared with the great routes through New-York—making also the shortest route, of 798 miles *via* Harrisburg, between Baltimore and Chicago. In alignment and grades the entire line from Chicago to Philadelphia has marked advantages, no grades existing between Chicago and Philadelphia, going East, over 52 feet per mile. Between Pittsburg and Chicago no grades occur exceeding 47 feet per mile, and for 325 miles there are no grades over 26 4-10 feet per mile, and for more than that distance the route is practically a straight line. The Road, therefore, must become one of the most important, if not the most important, PERMANENT avenues of American commerce, and its traffic will be limited only by its capacity.

4. The Road will be completed at a low cost, as compared with other leading through lines, and has corresponding advantages in grade, alignment, &c., for safe, speedy and economical operation, and easy and cheap maintenance.

A full Exhibit of the history, condition and prospects of this Road, with copies of the Bonds, Mortgages, Articles of Consolidation, &c., has been prepared and will be furnished for the information of parties desiring to invest in the Bonds.

The Company solicits a full investigation of the merits of this loan. It is offered as one in every respect worthy the attention of capitalists, and applications are now invited for the Construction Bonds, $150,000 of which have already been sold.

A subscription for $1,600,000 of the Construction Bonds, conditional on that amount being taken, with the option to subscribers of taking $5,000,000 at the same rate, is open at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., *(3d floor,) where all needful information will be furnished.*

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

Office of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, May, 1857.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1857.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors** of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock, $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old. They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.

Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.

Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.

For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.

Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.

It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.

It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

**SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE** bonds will be issued by the Comptroller in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

**STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND** sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st.,** issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

**$60.000 TO LOAN.**—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,081 Post-Office.

**$50.000 TO LOAN.**—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved City property, or on good stocks, and Bonds for short periods. Interest 7 per cent. WM. WARD, Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, No. 47 Exchange-place.

## DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., June 3, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have, this day, declared a dividend of ten dollars per share, payable on and after Wednesday, June 3, 1857.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1857.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from this date to the 12th inst., inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 4, 1857.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. MCLEAN, Sec'y.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON,** Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857.

ja23-lawßmF* MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix.

## MEDICAL.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**

The aperient antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, Nos. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

**HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.** Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU, for all diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary and Sexual Organs.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

It cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Obstructions, Female Complaints, Chronic Gonorrhœa, Strictures, Gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED SUFFERERS, and removes all improper discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING,

gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought many of the human family to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by the use of THIS INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. If you have contracted the terrible disease, which when once seated in the system, undermines the constitution, sapping the very vital fluids of life, procure the remedy at once.

The Leprous distilment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,
Curdling, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, with the greatest accuracy and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. Its popularity has extended in all directions, and whether used in town, country, hospital, or private practice, has invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. It has been and is used in all the principal cities in the United States and British Provinces, in both public and private practice, with great success. Henceforth, let it be understood, for the proofs are too overwhelming to be contradicted, that HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu is the most valuable remedy ever offered to the afflicted.

The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to science and fame, celebrated Physicians and distinguished Clergymen.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable work on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late standard works of medicine.

It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use, and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates, to convince the most skeptical, will accompany each bottle.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Philadelphia. Sold by F. T. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York.

**NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.**—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

**RICORD'S PRACTICE.**—C. D. HAMMOND, pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 316 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive *assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by* "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic, constitutional, mercurial and nervous complaints also successfully treated.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.**—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock-Hospital.

**DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND** is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, certainty and cheapness. Remember, all that have [illegible], that by calling on Dr. WARD you may [illegible] days, feel that "Richard is himself again." [illegible], 5 doors east of Broadway.

**DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."**—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD** at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

**DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND** radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock.

**DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain** prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

**TITHEMIPAPYRON.**—(OR MEDICATED PAper.) This only certain cure for piles, bleeding or blind, has none of the disagreeable features in application of ointments, liniments, &c. Its popularity is daily increasing. Sufferers call and examine it. SAMUEL B. FAY, General Agent, No. 166 Broadway.

**MEDICAL DISPENSARY — ESTABLISHED IN 1832.**—Dr. GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature at his office No. 65 Orchard-st., corner of Grand. Office open day and evening.

## BANK NOTICES.

**REMOVAL.**—THE ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK has removed from 3d-av. to corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., under the New-York County Bank.

TRUSTEES.

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|---|---|
| Ex-Mayor W. F. Havemeyer, | Alex. W. Bradford, |
| Washington Smith, | Thomas Christie, |
| Dexter Fairbanks, | John Pollock, |
| Thos. Cummings, Jr., | Wm. H. Platt, |
| Peter Y. Cutler, | B. H. Van Auken, |
| Samuel Perry, | E. S. Brown, |
| Wm. Good, | Thomas S. Negus, |
| John Sparks, | James R. Keeler, |
| | William A. Keeler. |

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAS. R. KEELER, Vice President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, June 2, 1857.

**AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF** this Bank, held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paul Spofford, | Bj. M. Whitlock, | Benj. C. Lee, |
| James B. Wilson, | Cornls. K. Sutton, | Thos. P. Youngs, |
| Jas. P. Cronkhite, | Wm. M. Gawtry, | Jona. Thompson, |
| Edward Haight, | G. Henry Koop, | Albert Havemeyer, |
| Lewis B. Brown, | Benj. J. Howland, | James K. Pell, |
| | John Garcia. | |

Upon the organization of the Board, Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reëlected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, June 2, 1857.

**AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 1ST INST.,** the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F. Leland, | James Barnes, | Ely Hoppock, |
| J. Park, Jr., | Edward Haight, | John Pettigrew, |
| C. K. Sutton, | L. H. Holmes, | A. C. Kingsland, |
| Paul Spofford, | Tunis Van Brunt. | |

FOR INSPECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E. K. Sutton, | D. C. Kingsland, | Solomon Banta. |

At a meeting of the Board held this day, FRANCIS LELAND was unanimously reëlected President.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**—NO. 96 Warren near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres. Y. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

**THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.**—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads, and, to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 10 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 7 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 17 | 1857 | Wednesday, Jan. 21 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Jan. 31 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 4 | 1857 |
| Saturday, Feb. 14 | 1857 | Wednesday, Feb. 18 | 1857 |
| Saturday, March 14 | 1857 | Wednesday, March 4 | 1857 |
| Saturday, April 11 | 1857 | Wednesday, April 1 | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 9 | 1857 | Wednesday, April 29 | 1857 |
| Saturday, May 23 | 1857 | Wednesday, May 27 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 6 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 10 | 1857 |
| Saturday, June 20 | 1857 | Wednesday, June 24 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 4 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 8 | 1857 |
| Saturday, July 18 | 1857 | Wednesday, July 22 | 1857 |

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

**NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND BREMEN.**—The magnificent British steamships

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,315 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, June 10, and be succeeded by the ARGO, June 24, and JASON, July 1.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NIAGARA, Wickman, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, | June | 3 |
| ARABIA, Stone, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, | June | 10 |
| AMERICA, Lang, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, | June | 17 |
| AFRICA, Shannon, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, | June | 24 |
| EUROPA, Leitch, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, | July | 1 |
| PERSIA, Judkins, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, | July | 8 |
| CANADA, Wickman, | leaves Boston | Wednesday, | July | 15 |
| ARABIA, Stone, | leaves N. York | Wednesday, | July | 22 |

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The ARABIA, J. STONE, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers at 9 and 9½ o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 24th June.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES** New Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE, will sail on the 20th of June, and the BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, the 15th of August. No expense has been spared to make them, in all respects, as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE** U. S. Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.........$130 | Second cabin............$75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments *inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding,* the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 25. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON.

**STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.**—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

GLASGOW, Saturday, June 6, at 12 o'clock, noon.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EDINBURG, Saturday, July 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

**FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.**—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen, in first cabin, main saloon, $130; in first cabin, lower saloon, $110; in second cabin, $60. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**DELIGHTFUL SAIL!**

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

**FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.**—From the foot of Courtlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FARES:

| | Cabin. | Deck. | | Cabin. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston...... | $4 00 | $3 50 | Nashua...... | $4 25 | $3 25 |
| Worcester.... | 3 00 | 2 50 | Lowell...... | 4 25 | 3 25 |
| Providence.... | 3 00 | 2 50 | Groton Junct'n | 4 00 | — |
| Fitchburg..... | 3 00 | 2 50 | New-London or Norwich.... | 2 00 | 1 50 |

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

**MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.**—Making all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BROWN, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted) fifteen minutes past 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Peekskill at half-past 1 P. M., making all the landings.

N. B.—The above boat will land at Amos-st. each way.

**FORT HAMILTON, BAY RIDGE AND STATEN ISLAND FERRY.**—On and after THURSDAY, June 4, the SISTER ISLAND, will ply daily as follows:

Leave Fort Hamilton, at 7¼, 9¼ and 11¼, A. M.; 1¼, 3¼, 5¼ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Bay Ridge, at 7¾, 9¾ and 11¾, A. M.; 1¾, 3¾, 5¾ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Staten Island, for Fort Hamilton, *via* Bay Ridge at 8½ and 10½, A. M., 12½, 2½, 4½, and 6½, P. M., and for Bay Ridge only, at 8 P. M.

Fare between any of the landings, 5 cents. Twenty-five tickets, $1 20; 50 tickets, $2 25; 100 tickets, $4 50.

Stages at Fort Hamilton for Greenwood, New Utrecht and Bath. Cars for Greenwood and Brooklyn from Bay Ridge avenue, 5 minutes' walk from the Ferry.

The ferry-boat SISTER ISLAND, plying between Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge and Staten Island, will give passengers a good opportunity to see the Regatta, as she passes several stake-boats on her route across the Bay. See advertisement.

**ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE** steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 24, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays accepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

**THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES** Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts. each way. Fare 5 cents.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT.—JANE McKEEN and** LEONARD HAZELTINE, Administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph McKeen, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. JONATHAN WILT, GILMAN LOWD and NANCY his wife, Lucinda McKeen; Joseph McKeen, of Omro, Wisconsin; James W. Preston and Mary his wife, Alice McKeen, Elizabeth McKeen, Belinda McKeen, Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick, Maine, and Elizabeth his wife, John McKeen, also of Brunswick, and Francis his wife, James McKeen, of Topsham, Maine, and Octavia his wife, Charles J. Gilman and Alice his wife, Daniel Taylor and Nancy J. his wife, Jane Taylor, George Thompson and Martha his wife, John Adams and Zintha his wife, Eliza Sears, Ira J. Wilson, John Stevenson and Mary Ann his wife, William Cory and Nancy Jane his wife, Isaac Cochran and Annie his wife, Jephthah Hezelton and Mary Annis his wife, John Orr and Lamira his wife, Elizabeth Ingalls, Henry Morrow and Mary, his wife, Duncan McArthur and Sukey his wife, James McKeen, of Sardinia, in the State of New-York, Flora McKeen, James McKeen, of New-Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, Marcellus McKeen and [illegible] his wife, Silas D. McKeen, of Lapeer, in the State of Michigan, Isaac McKeen, Harvey Chamberlain and Juliette his wife, Cyrus McKeen, Edwin R. McKeen and Sarah his wife, John McKeen, of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and Clarissa his wife, Addison McKeen, Hugh Gale and [illegible] his wife, Cyrus Sleeper and Almira his wife, William [illegible] and Betsey T. his wife, Isaac Orr and Mary his wife, [illegible] Richardson and Rachel T. his wife, Henry H. [illegible] son and Silvia his wife, William Orr and Abigail M. his wife, Francis Curtis and Julia M. his wife, George C. Toplin, Caleb P. Toplin and Almira his wife, Warren Toplin, John L. Burgess and Ann Julia his wife, John Toplin, Mary Ellen Toplin, Atlantic Toplin, William Doe and [illegible] his wife, John Doe and [illegible] his wife, Harriet Doe, James M. Doe and [illegible] his wife, Annis Towle, William Dorrogh and Jane his wife, John A. Tenney and Lydia his wife, Horace Annis and Portia his wife, George W. Annis and Lucy his wife, Walter Wasson and Margaret his wife, Ellen M. Annis, Lois M. Annis, Nancy Brown, Mary Batchelder, Abigail Young, Joseph Whittier, Daniel Whittier and [illegible] his wife, and Reuben Whittier and his wife, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 4, 1857.

LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1857.

my29-law6wF* LEE & SMIDT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF** the application of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out a public place between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—To AARON MILLER, THOMAS STANIFORD, JOHN HORSPOOL, JOHN CUMMINGS, and all others claiming an interest in the premises hereinafter described, or the moneys awarded therefor: Take notice that by virtue of an order this day entered on the petition of Joseph C. Pinckney in the above entitled matter, you are hereby notified to appear before FREDERICK W. KING, Esq., the Referee appointed to examine into and report upon the claim of said petitioner, JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, and of any other who may be interested in and to an award made by the Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above matter, to unknown owners of lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60 in block No. 654 in their report in the above matter, at his office, No. 35 Nassau-st., in the City New-York, on the 11th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1857.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Petitioner.

THOMPSON & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 26 Nassau-street. je5-law6wF*

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** plaintiffs, against HARRY HALL, Henry Boyd, Paul S. Casaleur, and Ann Eliza Casaleur, his wife; Elijah H. Kimball, Mary Marshall, Peter Thompson, William Thornton, Robert M. Smith, Isaac F. Story, Jr., John S. Anderson and George W. Beebe, defendants.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 8, 1856.

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiffs' Att'ys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1857. BARRETT & BRINSMADE,

my15-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW ALLEN against DAVID BLAIR.**—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To DAVID BLAIR, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 12 Chambers-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on twenty dollars and seventy-five cents from the 18th day of October, 1848, and on one hundred dollars and seventy-five cents from the 30th June, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 18, 1857.

H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1857.—Dated May 22, 1857.

my29-law6wF* H. P. TOWNSEND, Pl'ff's Att'y.

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CALVIN P. BAILEY, Jr., THOMAS H. BENTON, Jr., and LE ROY R. TUTTLE,** against THE BANK OF OTTOWA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Wall-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars, with interest from the 3d day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1857. HULL & STOCKER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1857. New-York, May 7, 1857.

HULL & STOCKER, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 15 Wall-street, New-York City. my8 law6wF*

**SUPREME COURT.—JOSIAH W. BAKER,** Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER CHALMERS, William Archer, James French, William B. Holdsworth, John C. Barrett, Samuel Atkinson, The British Linen Company's Bank, Theodosius O. Fowler and Mortimer Livingston, Executors, &c., John Aitken and The Rockville Bank, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants WILLIAM B. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN C. BARRETT and SAMUEL ATKINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1857.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

my22-law6wF* No. 111 Nassau-st.

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM WAY, ISAAC A. BRAGAW, HENRY R. BUELL and HENRY A. SEARLE** against THOMAS PING.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the twentieth day of February, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 17, 1857. THAYER & ARNOUX,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.

This complaint was filed in said office May 21, 1857.

THAYER & ARNOUX, Attorneys, &c.

my22-law6wF*

**SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE BROWN,** Plaintiff, against RICHARD TOTTEN and EMILY his wife, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, ANTHONY DUGRO and DORETHA his wife, BERNARD HEISTERBORG and —— his wife, JOHN FITCH, defendants. Summons for relief. To the above defendant, BERNARD HEISTERBORG: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, May 19th, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 296 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 16th, 1857.

F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Plaintiff's Att'y,

my22-law6wF* No. 296 Broadway.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH T. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 247 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1857.

ap24-law6mF* JOHN R. LANDON, Administrator.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON,** Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JACOB C. WEEKS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 232 Pearl-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the twenty-third day of November next.—Dated May 5, 1857.

CATHARINE V. WEEKS, Administratrix.

my22-law6mF*

# THE POLICE.

## Dismissal of Insubordinate Candidates

### A New Station-House for Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward.

### THE TEST PUT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

#### Secret Meeting of the Old Board.

The great turn-out of nearly the entire Fifth Ward Police in favor of the new law, was yesterday the great topic of conversation in police circles about the City Hall and in White street. Those in favor of the new order of things, were made more sanguine, and the wavering more confident, especially as it was pretty well understood that the Police of the other Wards would follow the example set in the Fifth, as soon as the proper accommodations were arraigned for their reception.

Everything passed off quietly in the Fifth Ward on Wednesday night; and yesterday, one of the detailed force of that Ward—Dockmaster Moneypenny—reported himself to Sergeant Hutchings, at the station house in Duane-street, as did also Mr. Mundy, of the two dockkeepers.

The Mayor, on being informed of the state of affairs in the Fifth Ward, gave notice to the detailed men from that district to return and report themselves for duty to Captain Horrigan. Nearly all of them complied. Last night five men from the Twentieth and five from the Twenty-First Ward were detailed for patrol duty in the Fifth Ward. The force of the new Commissioners were also sent out on street duty so that the Fifth Ward had never so large a patrol force.

Yesterday morning also notices were served upon nearly the entire detailed force at the Chief's Office and elsewhere to report themselves forthwith—some at the office in White street and some to their Captain's for patrol duty. Among the latter was Joseph Keefe, one of the Chief's Aids.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday morning. Mr. Draper, the President, was absent. The seven Captains tried the previous day for insubordination were all dismissed. Mr. Bowles voted against dismissal in every case, except in that of Capt. Toomey, who declared in a letter to the General Superintendent that he could not be induced to serve under the new Commissioners, nor do anything else that would cast a stain upon his honor or injure his standing in the Democratic Party.

No other business was done by the Commissioners.

The old Commissioners met yesterday afternoon with locked doors. The Clerks were all busily at work in their shirt sleeves, filling up blanks and directing notes and orders, the contents of which were hid from the reporters. It was understood, however, that the Mayor will to-day make a clean sweep of every man in the Department known to favor by word or act the new Commissioners, and that all the vacancies will be instantly filled with new men.

The great event of yesterday in this contest was an emeute among the Eleventh Ward Police force, and also among those of the Thirteenth. Capt. Squires, lately dismissed by Mayor Wood, having rented the commodious apartment in Sixth-street, near Avenue C, for police purposes, called last evening before roll-call, at the old station in Union Market. He informed Mr. Croft, Mayor Wood's new Captain, that he had come to speak to the men, and to read them an order.

"You shall do neither one nor other," answered Capt. Croft, decisively.

A dialogue then ensued between the captains about as follows:

Squires—But, Sir, I have orders to read to the men and I must and shall do it.

Croft—I tell you, Sir, you shall not. If you have any orders from the Commissioners leave them here, and either myself or the Lieutenant will read them to the men. You have no right here, Sir,—no right to read orders to my men, and I repeat you shall not.

Squires—But I will read the order, Sir, and speak to them too.

Croft—Attempt it, Sir. If you do I shall order you out, and if you refuse to go I will *put* you out, Sir. You must not come here to harangue and incite my men.

Squires—I have no such intention, Sir, I merely wish to—

Croft—It matters not to me, Sir, what *you* wish. I am Captain here, and shall be, too. Now, do not compel me to resort to force to eject you.

Squires—Beware, Sir, how you lay your hands on me!

Croft—I will take the responsibility and abide the consequences. I want no further discussion. If you attempt to address my men or read any orders I shall chuck you down stairs!

Squires—Oh, you cannot alarm me; I am not afraid of your threats. But, (hesitatingly,) I want no difficulty of such a nature with you. I shall speak to the men below.

Mr. Squires then retired. In a moment thereafter the roll was called, and the platoon came forward. After the names of the men had been called, Capt. Croft informed them of the visit of "a Captain" Squires, and said that it was as well to learn how many were in favor of the Albany Commissioners. All those in the platoon that were so inclined would step forward, and surrender their stars and caps, which were municipal property, and their buttons also, as speedily as possible.

Seven men, thereupon, stepped from the ranks, and, after delivering up their stars and caps, left for the new Station house in company with Captain Squires, who had stood, during this time, at the door below stairs. The ranks of the seceders were increased, soon after, by one man from the first platoon, who were out on duty, and who had not been called upon to declare themselves.

At 8½ o'clock the roll was called at the new Station-house. The following persons answered;

Sergeant Legget, Sergeant Smith. Privates—Abbott, Lake, Crum, Willis, Wells, Lafin and Lyons.

Lieutenant Cameron, who was dismissed by Mayor Wood about the same time with Captain Squires, was also present. So that, at present, the force of Metropolitan Police in the Ward consists of eleven men, including the officers. This force will be increased, to-day, by others from the old station. The men were at once put on duty—four were sent on patrol and four detained in the house as a reserve to relieve at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Leggett and Smith were Sergeants when Capt. Squires was deposed by the Mayor, but were reduced to the ranks, because they had expressed sympathy with the old Captain. Mr. Abbott, whose name is mentioned above, was made a Sergeant by Capt. Croft, but of course Capt. Squires did not recognize the legality of such an appointment. Capt. McKinney, of the Thirteenth Ward, having been dismissed yesterday, by the new Commissioners, it was determined to take a test vote of the men, at the hour of evening roll-call. Accordingly, at that hour the two platoons were marched in, and the roll called. There were one or two absentees. All the superior officers were present. Lieut. O'Keefe then addressed the men as follows:

"You have been called together, gentlemen, in consequence of the complicate state of affairs in our Police organization at present. An act has lately been passed by the Legislature of this State which has created a new set of Police Commissioners, and the Constitutionality of the said law even the Judges have disagreed upon. It is now, therefore, a matter of consequence that we should now see who among us will sustain the new Commissioners or the old ones. I this day received a notice from Mr. Tallmadge, ordering me to report myself at the office of the so-called Police Commissioners in White street; this is the first official notice I have taken of this matter and it will be the last. I am anxious to treat all parties with proper respect, but if by recognizing the new Board, I am placed in such a position as to turn my back upon the old, I must certainly decline. The roll will be now again called, and those who are in favor of the old Commissioners will please answer "New-York," those who are for the others will answer "Albany."

Officer Thorn requested to see the order, but Mr. O'Keefe refused, stating it was simply an order appointing him a Sergeant. Captain McKenny said that he had this day been dismissed from his situation by a Board which he had never seen, and he therefore wished to see how far his authority would be recognized.

Second Lieutenant Seebach also addressed the men as follows:

Gentlemen; The state of things in our Station house is becoming very disagreeable. We are all aware that we have *two* parties in here; *one party* willing to stick as heretofore to the only existing legal authority of our Police Department. His Honor the Mayor, Fernando Wood, the Commissioners with whom he is associated, and to our Chief of Police George W. Matsell, Esq.; and the other party, who recognize the "so-called" new Commissioners from Albany.

Officer Thorn—(interrupting)—You'd better go and study law, I think.

Mr. Lubach—Silence! I am still your officer.

Officer Thorn——You are, are you.

Mr. Lubach—(continuing)—The impudence of this so-called new Commissioners, went so far as to dismiss our Captain this afternoon from the position he holds now as Captain of this District, because he has faithfully discharged his duty in obeying the orders of his superiors, by whom he was appointed.

It will be a mutual relief to us all, to end this unpleasant condition we are placed in, and I shall, therefore, after roll-call, with the full consent of our Captain, and my brother officer, Lieut. O'Keefe, take a test vote, so as to ascertain how we actually stand. Every man who recognises the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, and the Chief of Police, as the only existing heads of our Police Department, and Captain McKinney as our Captain, will please answer Old, and every man who does not recognise the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge as the only existing authority, and Captain McKinney as our Captain, will please answer New.

If there should be any amongst you who would not be willing to answer at all, and not open and manly show his color, he will be marked down as *doubtful*, so that everybody knows the double faced man.

Officer Thorn—Where do you get your orders from?

Mr. Lubach did not design an answer, and then called the roll, with the following result:

*Old Commissioners*—Sergeants O'Connor, Vanwart, Melio, Barnsfield and Eiseman, and Officers Elliott, Williams, Bingham, Daly, Morgan, Smith, Zeiger, Streck, Gerah, Reilly, Conklin, Nevins, Halleck, Post, Mitchell, Benswanger, Drinker, Carroll, Calhoun, McManus, Nelson, Flood, Johnson, Jenkins, Kirk, Firebook, Ward, Eiseman, Abbott and Carpenter.

*New Commissioners*—Sergeant Connell. Officers Arker, Vantassell, Parrish, Bedell, Thorne and Osborne.

Officer Thorn then said he should no longer recognise Capt. W. King, whereupon the Captain suspended him.

Mr. O'Keefe asked if Mr. Thorn recognized him, to which he answered in the affirmative, when Mr O'Keefe demanded his star, which he refused to give up; but subsequently Sergt. Cowell and Officer Vantassel gave theirs up.

The detailed officers of the Ward volunteered for patrol duty, but were not required.

When Sergt. O'Conner's name was called, he answered "Old," and said he wanted the Marines and United States Troops out to protect the City.

Others said they should obey the law of the State and no other, consequently they declared for the Metropolitan Board.

The men shortly after went on patrol duty, and although a large crowd was around there was no excitement, and all passed off peaceably.

---

Forgery.—Isadore Rudolph, aged 19 years, was arrested Wednesday by Officer Titus, of the Reserve Corps, and brought before Justice Osborne for forgery. The prisoner, it was shown, was in the employ, as clerk, of Messrs. Schmidt & Muller, manufacturers of ladies' dress goods in John-street, and that he had the filling out of that firm's checks, which were afterwards signed by the firm. He was then intrusted with the presentation of the checks, many of which he altered, and obtained sums of money ranging from fifty cents to ten dollars. He always returned to his employers the amount for which the checks had been originally drawn, and kept the surplus for his own use. The forgeries were discovered on Saturday last, when the checks were returned by the bank to Messrs. Schmidt & Muller. Rudolph admitted his guilt. He stated that he was born in Prussia, and was a clerk by occupation. Justice Osborne committed him for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.


[Advertisement.]

A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

Can old and long standing secondary syphilis ever be cured? Must those who have been imprudent in their youth, forever pay the penalty of their folly, and transmit it from generation to generation? Is there no thorough, complete and perfect remedy? *Answer*—There is but one that may implicitly be depended upon. There are others that may or may not cure. Some alteratives are resorted to in the belief that the change they will produce may in time eradicate the malady. But, to insure a certain, unmistakable, effective eradication of the elements itself, of the disease itself, the only thing is Anders' Liquid Iodine, or Pure Iodine Water. It never fails. It makes you as good as ever. It restores you to perfect health and removes every taint whatever from the system. It is sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 662 Broadway; C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; Barnes & Park, Nos. 304 Broadway; Mrs. Hayes, Brooklyn; and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING AT EVANS'.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Handsome Black Alpaca suits | $5 | to | $10 00 |
| Thin Summer suits | 3 | to | 10 00 |
| Zephyr Cassimere | 6 | to | 10 00 |
| Check Marseilles suits | 4 | to | 12 00 |
| Black Alpaca Coats | 2 | to | 5 00 |
| Linen Coats | 50 cents | to | 5 00 |
| White Duck Coats | $2 50 | to | 6 00 |
| Drap d'été | 6 00 | to | 12 00 |
| Cassimere Business Coats | 3 50 | to | 10 00 |
| Black Cloth Frock Coats | 5 50 | to | 20 00 |
| Summer Raglans | 1 50 | to | 10 00 |
| Thin Pantaloons | 1 00 | to | 4 00 |
| Marseilles Vests | 1 00 | to | 3 50 |

At
Evans'
Extensive
Clothing
Warehouse,
66 and 68
Fulton-street,
Between Cliff and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

The Turf—Fashion Course, Long Island.—Racing to-day. (Friday,) June 5. The four mile Stake—$200 entrance—$1,500 added—with nine entries—will bring to the post this afternoon at 2 o'clock, *Sue Washington, Nicholas I., Deucalion* and *Toler*. Immediately after, the Westchester stake—$250 entrance. Two miles heats—nine nominations. This will bring to the post

Br. f. *Etiquette*, by *Mariner*, dam *Fashion*, by imp. *Trustee*.

B. c. by *Mariner*, dam *Patsey Anthony*, by imp. *Priam*.

B. c. *Diocletian*, by *Umpire*, out of *Bud* by *Henry*.

Ch. f. *Roxana*, by imp. *Trustee*, dam by *Priam*.

B. f. *Margaret Morris*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam of the *Wild Irishman*.

[Advertisement.]

Kemp's Worm Pastilles.—Mercurial vermifuges sometimes kill the child as well as the worms. They are dangerous, uncertain, nauseous. The Pastilles are safe, unfailing, palatable. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the grand specific for Consumption, Scrofula, Debility, Mercurial disease, Salt Rheum and Female Disabilities, never disappoints the hopes of the sufferer. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists. Sarsaparilla $1, and Pastilles 25c. ₩ bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Dyspepsia.—The greatest cure the world has ever seen from this "gnawing malady" is Brandreth's Pills.

One pill every night for a month often cures the worst cases; but immediate benefit is experienced. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building. Sold, also, at Cushman's, Broadway, corner Twenty-second street. Brooklyn Agency, No. 175 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Fredricks' Temple of Art"—No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Hallotypes superior to any made in this City.

Photographs, in oil, Pastel and Aquerelle, by Fredricks' corps of Parisian artists.

Photographs, in Indian ink, Parisian style.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in colors.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

FOR WARM WEATHER.

Elastic, durable and gentle absorbent of perspiration.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—For nearly a quarter of a century the press of the civilized world has teemed with proofs of the efficacy of these remedies in billious disorders, complaints of the stomach and bowels, salt rheum, and skin disorders. Their wonderful properties are unchallenged.

[Advertisement.]

"To be or not to be" humbugged, "that is the question."—Those who have a natural affinity for imposture will buy the burning fluids manufactured here and labeled London Cordial Gin. But the wise and judicious will purchase only the authenticated article imported by Edmund C. Charles, No. 40 Broadway. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A monster performance is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, consisting of the historical spectacle of "O'Neil the Great;" the Pantomime of "Salmagundi," and the musical drama of "Robert, the Devil." With such an array of attraction, a dense crowd may be expected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Doctors do not disagree as to the efficacy of pure imported Gin in cases of dropsy, dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility, and the faculty here, with Dr. Mott as their spokesman, accord the palm of purity as well as of palatability to Charles' London Cordial Gin. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Edmund C. Charles, Importer, No. 40 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures for the Spring Trade.—Several new patterns, more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 375 Broadway.
Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Imperial Photograph of Gen. Henningsen on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 2 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies, judge for yourselves, by actual comparison, whether any other millinery house in town is selling such splendid French Summer bonnets, dress caps, coiffures, ribbons, silks, straw goods, French flowers, &c., as those of Wilde, No. 251 Broadway, at equally low prices.

[Advertisement.]

Summer.—The demand for Straws and light Summer Hats has already commenced, and Knox has been hard at work the past week supplying it. His Summer style is the very acme of elegance, neat, becoming, durable and cheap, and what is more to the point, sits as lightly on the head as the foam on a bumper of sparkling Catawba. Call early, at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and make your selections.


## LONG ISLAND.

### Burning of a Bonded Warehouse—Loss $150,000.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in building No. 5 of Baxter's Stores, on Furman-street, at the foot of Clark street—a bonded warehouse—and the building, with most of its contents, was destroyed.

There was in the building at the time property valued, as we learn from Mr. Baxter, at $150,000, belonging to Moses Taylor, Leacraft & Co., and others, New York merchants, the whole of which is covered by insurance.

The principal loss is 1,100 hogsheads of sugar and molasses, which was insured in the following offices: Fulton, $5,000; Security, $10,000; Clinton, $10,000; Manhattan, $15,000; Indemnity, $10,000, and a large amount in the London and Liverpool, and other New York offices, belonging to the "Association," the names of which were scrupulously concealed.

The insurance in the Security we understand was effected less than two hours before the fire broke out.

The building covered several lots, and was one-story high, built of brick, and belonged to the estate of H. J. Sanford, and was valued at $12,000. Insured for $6,000.

The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have been accidental. The fire was first discovered in a bale of hay; and Mr. Vandeveer, one of the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, says that he could have prevented the destruction of the building and contents, if a person in charge had not stopped him from removing the hay on fire, who supposed that it could be put out with a few buckets of water.

The firemen turned out promptly and aided materially in saving adjoining property, as did, also, a boat sent by the Union Ferry Company, which played a large stream upon the fire from the river.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange..June 4.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 Missouri State 6s | 84 | 600 Reading R.R....s60 | 79½ |
| 500 Cal. State 7s, '70. | 64½ | 1500 do. | 80½ |
| 1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. | 63 | 100 do.....b30 | 80½ |
| 5,000 do. | 63½ | 1000 do. | 80½ |
| 1,000 Erie R. 3d mt. bs. | 95 | 300 do.....s3 | 80½ |
| 6,000 Hd. Riv. R. 2d mt. | 86 | 400 do.....s30 | 80 |
| 2,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d mt. | 58½ | 200 do.....b7 | 80¼ |
| 2,000 Harlem R. 1st m. | 75 | 100 do. | 80 |
| 2,000 do. | 75½ | 600 do. | 80½ |
| 5,000 Harlm R.R. 3d Mt. | 72 | 100 do.....nw | 80 |
| 8,000 Mch So. S. Fd. Bd. | 74 | 150 Mich. Cen. R.R. | 93 |
| 1,000 do.....b10 | 74 | 250 Ill. Cen. R. R....s60 | 137½ |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds. | 99½ | 120 do.....c | 138½ |
| 5,500 do. | 99½ | 200 do.....nw | 138¾ |
| 12,000 do. | 99½ | 400 do.....e | 139 |
| 11,000 Gal.&Ch.2d M B. | 78½ | 21 Cl. Col.&Cin. R.R. | 103½ |
| 10 Merchants Bank | 114 | 560 Mich. So. & N.Ia. R. | 56 |
| 39 Union Bank | 115½ | 250 do.....b6 | 56 |
| 10 American Ex. Bank | 111¼ | 50 do.....b10 | 55 |
| 76 Bank of Commerce | 107¼ | 200 do. | 54¾ |
| 38 Del & H. Canal Co | 118 | 50 do.....b10 | 54½ |
| 100 Cumb. Coal Co...b60 | 18¾ | 250 do.....s10 | 54½ |
| 800 do. | 18½ | 150 do. | 54¾ |
| 300 Nic. Transit Co. | 5½ | 750 do. | 54¾ |
| 72 N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 85½ | 250 do. | 54¼ |
| 28 do. | 85¾ | 100 do. | 54¼ |
| 100 do.....b60 | 85¾ | 100 Mi.S.&N.Ia.S.S..b30 | 80¼ |
| 100 do.....s3 | 85½ | 66 do. | 81¼ |
| 100 do.....s30 | 85 | 150 do. | 85¼ |
| 68 do.....b3 | 85½ | 30 Panama Railroad | 96 |
| 5 Erie Railroad | 36 | 150 do.....b60 | 96 |
| 100 do.....b10 | 35¾ | 50 Gal. & Chi. R R..b60 | 95 |
| 50 do.....s30 | 34 | 75 do.....s60 | 94 |
| 250 do.....c | 35¾ | 325 do.....s60 | 93¾ |
| 100 do.....s3 | 35¾ | 100 Cleve. & Tol. R...s10 | 68¾ |
| 100 do. | 35¾ | 300 do.....s10 | 64 |
| 200 do.....c | 35¾ | 10 do. | 64½ |
| 266 do.....c | 36 | 70 Chi. & R. I. R. R. | 96 |
| 100 do.....b60 | 36 | 100 do. | 95¾ |
| 150 do.....c | 36 | 55 do. | 95½ |
| 50 Hud. Riv. R.R. | 19¼ | 50 Mil. & Miss. RR..s60 | 63 |
| 650 Harlem R. R. | 10¼ | 10 do. | 64 |
| 25 C. B. & Q. RR. | 94 | 340 La Cr. & Mil. RR..b15 | 76 |
| 50 do. | 93¾ | 250 do.....b60 | 76 |
| 60 Indlis. & Cin. RR. | 60 | 45 do. | 75½ |

### BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $6,000 T. H. and Alt. R. R. 2d mtge. | Int. added | 55 |
| $5,000 M. & H. R. R., 1st mtge. | do. | 65½ |
| $10,000 N. Cross R. R., 1st mtge. 7s. | do. | 75 |
| $10,000 G. W. (Ill.) R. R., 1st mtge. 7s. | do. | 45½ |
| $82,000 San F. City 6 per cent. bonds, | Flat | 50 |
| $920 G. W. Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857 | | 41½ |
| 150 shares O. & M. R. R., [Eastern Division] | | 13¾ |
| 10 do Pacific Mail Steamship Co. | | 78¾ |
| 10 do Mechanics' Banking Association | | 103 |
| 25 do North River Bank | | 102 |
| 100 do Chatham Bank | | 85 |
| 60 do Shoe & Leather Bank | | 111 |
| 4 do Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of L. I. | | 55 |
| 28 do Citizens' Fire Ins. Co. | ex. div. | 177 |
| 100 do Hamilton Fire Ins. Co. | | 74¼ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 Virginia 6s | 92 | 500 M. So. & N. I. R. | 53 |
| 2,000 Gal & C. 2d m. b. | 79½ | 900 do.....s10 | 53 |
| 5,000 Ill. Cen. R'd Bs. | 99¾ | 100 do.....b30 | 53¾ |
| 50 Hud. Riv. R'd. | 19¼ | 100 do.....b10 | 53¾ |
| 50 do. | 19 | 250 do.....s60 | 53 |
| 200 Erie Railroad | 36¼ | 14 do. | 53¾ |
| 200 do. | 36¾ | 138 N. Y. Cent. R. | 85¾ |
| 100 do.....s10 | 36 | 100 do.....at 4d | 85¼ |
| 5 M. So. & N. I. pr. S. | 86 | 100 do.....s30 | 84¾ |
| 50 Mil. & Miss. RR..b3 | 64 | 100 do.....s3 | 85½ |
| 100 Reading R. R....s3 | 80¼ | 68 do.....b10 | 85¼ |
| 100 Ill. Cent. R. R. | 139½ | 300 do.....s60 | 84¾ |
| 100 do.....s60 | 138 | 7 Gal. & Chi. RR. | 94 |

Thursday, June 4—P. M.

The *America's* mails reached this City, this afternoon, from Boston. They furnish Liverpool advices to May 23, with London and Paris dates to May 22. We do not find in them any matter of special interest, not previously mentioned in the summary of the news received by telegraph from Halifax.

Benson & Co., of London, write, under date May 22, of the money, stock and general markets, thus:

"Although money has been in less demand both for discounts and loans during the past week, the improved tone of feeling to which we alluded in our last circular has scarcely been maintained. The diminished stringency arises rather from a temporary pause in the demand for money, than from a removal of those causes which have hitherto given rise to it, and the lessened confidence above referred to, originated from a belief that these causes are still in operation, and that we cannot look for any immediate or early relaxation, but must wait for the operation of an abundant harvest in this country, and a good silk crop in the south of Europe. The contingencies to which we must for some time be subject in respect of these, in conjunction with the continued unfavorable state of the exchanges with the East, a large failure on the Paris Bourse and the report of a new contract for purchase of specie in the Bank of France, are the immediate causes of the less buoyant tone of feeling. The rate of discount remains unchanged, on the Stock Exchange. Money is a little easier. In our last Circular we quoted Consols at 93⅞@94 for money, and 94⅛@94¼ for the 4th of June. To-day the quotations are 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93⅞@93⅞ for the account; and English Securities generally are rather lower. In the American Market confidence has been somewhat shaken by the failure of the Great Western of Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies to meet the interest on their Bonds, and by the refusal of the City of Albany to recognize their liability on the Bonds issued to the Northern Albany Railroad, without, however, having much effect upon the prices of the better class of American Railroad Bonds and Shares. The transactions during the week have comprised: Michigan Central Railroad Bonds of 1869 at 91½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana at 72, 71½, and 71; New-York Central 6 ₩ cents at 80; 7 ₩ cents at 94; Erie Third Mortgage at 85; Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds at 69½ and 69¾; Pennsylvania First Mortgage at 90; Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent. Construction Bonds at 90, 89½, and 90; Freelands at 108; and the Shares of this Company at 31, 30, 30½ and 30¼ premium. There have been a few transactions in United States 6 ₩ cents, which are in demand at 106½, but there is scarcely anything doing in State Stocks.

The Manchester market is exceedingly dull and weak for both Goods and Yarns, although there is no material alteration in quotations. The short time movement is occupying much attention, and several spinners and manufacturers have curtailed the hours of work in their mills. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool will amount to about 34,800 bales, with an inanimate market and moderate demand. Holders, however, do not press sales, and quotations remain without material alteration.

Our Corn Markets have fluctuated a little during the week, but close without much difference in price. Mark-Lane quotations are—Wheat, choice American White, 66s.@68s.; Red, 60s.@61s. ₩ quarter; Flour, best brands, 33s. ₩ barrel; Indian Corn, select and pure White, 38s., Yellow, 36s.@37s. ₩ 480 lbs.

Rails are hardly so firm in price. Our quotations are: £7@£7 5s. for cash, and £7 10s. six month's credit.

Satterthwaite, writing on the same day, refers to money matters and American Securities, thus:

"Since our advices of the 15th instant, we have to note a very dull feeling on the Stock Exchange. Money has been in quick demand, at rates varying from 6 to 8 ₩ cent. on call, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Consols close dull at 93⅝ to ¾ for Money, and 93⅝ to ¾ for Account. There has not been much activity in London in American Securities during the past week. We note, however, considerable activity in Illinois Central Shares, at prices ranging from 130¼ to 130, closing sellers at 130. Freeland Bonds have changed hands, at 108½ and 108. In other descriptions there has been very little doing."

The Bankers and Board of Brokers were largely represented at the Regatta to-day. Partly in consequence of this and the quiet and easy feeling in Money affairs, the Street was rather dull to-day. A fair amount of business was done on the Stock Exchange, and the sales well distributed throughout the list. The *Bulls* were in the ascendant in Erie at the close, while the *Bears* gained ground on Southern Michigan, and to a partial extent in Reading and New-York Central. The Western Road list, generally, was weaker. La Crosse fell to 75½ and Milwaukee to 64 ₩ cent. Illinois Central was an exception, leaving off 139½ cash. The decline in Michigan Southern was most prominent, contracts being pressed at the afternoon Board at 53 ₩ cent. as against 55 ₩ cent. at the opening of the early session. The rise in Erie was 1⅝ ₩ cent., the stock closing 37⅛ cash. The sellers were not disposed to press contracts, and some of them were buyers of the cash stock between Boards. The private sale of 1,400 shares noted yesterday we now understand to have been made at 37⅝ per cent., not 39 or 40 as rumored. The general market closed steady. In Foreign Bills there was nothing done. The next packet is the *Columbia*, of the Collins' line, for Liverpool on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $229,558 against $79,004 received. The present balance is $12,611,867.

The second installment on the Michigan Southern Guaranteed subscription is due to-morrow, June 5, at the office No. 18 William-street.

The most cheering accounts of the Western Grain crops are being received within a few days past, and these particularly apply to the States of Ohio and Illinois. The southern counties of the last named States, now brought within convenient distance of the Lake ports by the Illinois Central, will soon have new Wheat in the Chicago market. The favorable look of the new crops is influencing more or less the sending forward of the old stocks of grain from every quarter.

Mr. George M. Griggs, of Griggs & Lothrop, No. 35 Wall-street, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange.

*Thompson's Reporter* quotes Land Warrants as follows:

| Buying Prices. | | Selling Prices. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 acres | $1 07 | 40 acres | $1 12½ |
| 80 acres | 92 | 80 acres | 96 |
| 120 acres | 87 | 120 acres | 91 |
| 160 acres | 92 | 160 acres | 96 |

### The Herald as a Bull.

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 4, 1856.*

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company gives notice that on and after the 1st of March the new consolidated sinking fund bonds of 1885 will be issued at par in exchange for any of the bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. * * * * *

In a Circular issued from the office of the Company, dated Jan. 15, 1856, we find the following information relative to the present and prospective operations of the road. * * * * *

There is no doubt but that the construction of a railroad between Detroit and Toledo would be attended with all the advantages enumerated, and that the through travel on the Michigan Southern would be largely increased by its connection with Detroit, the Great Western, Canada, and the Suspension Bridge route, but we are decidedly opposed to the principle on which its construction is about being accomplished. We are opposed to the Michigan Southern Company leasing any branch road, and guaranteeing 8 per cent per annum on its costs. We do not like to see the directors in a railroad company entering into a contract in their individual capacity, to build a line, and then turning round and in their official capacity leasing it from or to themselves at a high rate per annum. It does not look well, and it is not right; but if the road cannot be built in any other way, it may be best to quietly submit to the plan proposed, for its immediate completion is of the utmost importance. When this connecting link is finished, the distance between Detroit and Chicago will be 7 miles less, *via* the Michigan Southern road, and the time between these points about one hour shorter than by the Michigan Central line. This will secure all the through Western travel that may desire to take the Suspension Bridge route, and add largely to the income of the Southern line. *We agree, perfectly, with the management in all they say of the importance of this new line*, and trust its construction will not long be delayed, even upon the plan proposed, if one more just and equitable cannot be agreed upon. It is estimated that the completion of the Goshen line and the connection with Detroit will add one million of dollars, the first year, to the gross earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company. We have no doubt but that the first year after these lines are completed, the Michigan Southern Company will earn four million of dollars. The Goshen or direct line, so shortens and straightens the distance between Toledo and Chicago, that it must be the great highway, both for passengers and freight, between the southern end of Lake Michigan and the western end of Lake Erie. Nothing can compete with a route so level and direct, and the stockholders are looking forward with a good deal of interest to the opening of that connection.

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 5, 1856.*

Michigan Southern is moving up steadily, gradually, and therefore permanently. There has lately been some large purchases of this stock for outsiders. No speculative excitement has been created, and it has been throughout shrewdly managed. This road will, by the opening of its own direct through line, and its own connections with Detroit, receive a greater accession to its general business than in any previous year in its history. The completion of the Goshen line is like the opening of a distinct road, of a more favorable character in every particular. It not only opens a rich and populous section of country, but as a through route, it will be invaluable to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company. The Goshen line is, in fact, the main trunk of the Company's road. Although nearly finished, it has not yet been of any service. Until the connection is made, the through travel cannot make it available. It is progressing rapidly, and will be opened in time to add immensely to the gross earnings of the Company this year.

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 6, 1856.*

Michigan Southern was in active demand to-day, but the sales were not large. It opened at 91½, sold as high as 92½, and closed at 92 per cent. The impression has now become pretty general that there is some movement in this stock. It evidently is not in any way connected with the street any further than in the making of purchases. It is an outside affair entirely, and so far as we can learn, emanates from parties intimately acquainted with the history and future resources of the road. The movement commenced with the completion of the contract for constructing the Detroit connection, and the importance of that extension to the main line has attracted a class of purchasers entirely new to Wall-street. Before this matter was consummated, before the Detroit connection was secured, the Michigan Southern Railroad was a substantial 10 per cent investment; but now that it will soon have a terminus that will command the bulk of the travel *via* the Suspension Bridge, it must become much more productive, and rank as one of the most complete lines in the Western country. A careful examination of the whole map is sufficient to convince any one, of the great superiority of the Michigan Southern route *via* the Northern or Southern shore to Lake Erie, over all others, to and from the West. The fact that every effort was made by the Michigan Central Company to prevent the Michigan Southern from forming the Detroit connection, is sufficient to show how much importance they attached to it. For a time these efforts were successful; but the passage of a general railroad law by the Legislature of Michigan gave the Southern road the privilege, which special legislation had so long deprived it of. Reading was active this morning, at better prices. *It is a good investment at prices 10 and 15 per cent. above those now current.*

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 7, 1856.*

Michigan Southern opened at 91 and closed at 91½ per cent. The activity in this stock is much talked of. We cannot learn that any broker in the Street is buying for his own account. The orders are all from the outside, and from parties able to take every share purchased. The transactions to-day in this stock were larger than we have known for many years. Very important connections are about being made by the Company, and those who were early posted were the first in the field as purchasers. This is no Wall-street bubble, but one of those phases in the history of prominent railroad companies, which parties occupying favorable positions avail themselves of to great advantage. *The Detroit connection is considered by those who know most about these matters, a movement of the highest importance*, and as that appears to be the basis of the heavy purchases of the stock, it must be admitted that it is something more than a probability.

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 8, 1856.*

Michigan Southern Railroad still continues active. A good deal of stock has, we learn, been taken out of the Street, and placed in permanent investment where even par would not disturb it. *Capitalists who are perfectly satisfied about the safety of the investment*, consider 12 per cent. in dividends per annum about as productive as can reasonably be expected. This is the feeling that is attracting outside purchasers to Michigan Southern, and inducing holders to retain possession. New-York Central Railroad stock is now selling at 90 per cent. dividend off, which is equal to 94 per cent. dividend on, and that road does not pretend to earn more than 8 per cent. on its capital, and to pay that rate admits that it takes every cent (we think considerably more) of its net income, while the Michigan Southern paid last year 10 per cent., and had on hand a large surplus. It does not appear to us very difficult, with these facts in view, to tell which of these stocks is the cheapest at current rates.

*From the New-York Herald, Feb. 9, 1856.*

Michigan Southern has not been so active for many years, if ever before. The sales at the first board to-day sum up 2,000 shares. The rise in this stock, within the past ten days, is considered by bare speculators very great, but the current price is nothing compared with that which has ruled within the past twelve months. Last August and September the current market value was 104@105 per cent., and we see no reason why it should not touch these points again. Then it was but a 10 per cent. stock. Now it is at least a 12 per cent. investment at par. During the present fiscal year this Company will derive a revenue from sources which, 6 months ago, were almost unknown. The opening of the line of road through Pennsylvania, connecting this City with the West, *via* Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, &c., makes the Michigan Southern a link in the great chain of roads from the Atlantic to the Western lakes. The great Southern route, avoiding the high latitudes of the New-York Central, must, during the Winter months, command the bulk of travel and traffic, particularly the transportation of cattle. The dangers and delays experienced the present Winter must turn the attention of travelers and shippers to the Southern route, and attract, for a portion of the year at least, a large portion of the through business. These movements all point to a great increase of traffic on the Michigan Southern road, and to a very large increase in its revenue. Travel and trade passing East and West must be drawn to this road as a sort of main trunk line, the diverging points from which will be Toledo and Detroit at the east, and Chicago at the west end of the line. It is these advantages of position that have attracted the attention of some of our strongest and shrewdest capitalists, and induced them to purchase to the extent exhibited by the daily sales at the stock board. Erie was quite active to-day. It closed firm at our quotations. Reading is gradually working up to the old point, dividend on. Galena and Chicago fluctuated considerably to-day. A very large quantity of stock was forced upon the market, both at and between the boards. New-York Central Railroad sold freely this morning. We understand that sales of this stock have been made to some extent within the past few days for the purpose of investing the proceeds in the Michigan Southern, and that the proceeds of dividends in New-York Central have been invested in the same way. This looks as though the right kind of men were buying Michigan Southern.

### The Herald as a Bear.

*From the New-York Herald, June 3, 1857.*

Michigan Southern opened at 55½, and closed at 53 per cent. There were very large transactions in each stock. Every one was anxious to get out first, and the rush to sell run down prices rapidly. The immediate cause of the panic in Michigan Southern stock to day was the fact that the new members and the old members of the Board of Directors are at loggerheads, and refuse to meet for the transaction of business. The Gray party and the Litchfield party are at issue, and we are a little curious to see which party will be kicked out. It is our impression that the Litchfield grip on the concern is too strong to be loosened. The new party is completely disgusted with the condition of the Company's affairs, *and most of them have sold out their entire line of stock*. Now the only thing left is for them to give us all the facts of the case, or resign. If they remain, without exposing the whole concern, without giving to the public all the facts, all the figures—without showing where all the money has gone, and for what purposes—they will be equally culpable with the old set, and be judged accordingly. There is only one course for them to pursue, and that is to make a clear and comprehensive expose of all the corruptions, all the financiering which have been practised from the beginning to the end. The removal of the office from one locality to another amounts to nothing. The public will not be satisfied with such a miserable subterfuge. The new Directors of this Company were put in for the purpose of giving the public all the facts, and they have no right now to remain silent. We understand that in the progress of their investigations they have discovered that *our* statements in regard to the various secret issues of stock and the frightfully exorbitant rates paid for money are strictly true.

*From the New-York Herald, June 4, 1857.*

It is astonishing that notwithstanding the warnings *we have given*, the thousand and one exposures we have made, the facts daily being revealed confirming all we have said of railroads and their management, there are people who will still allow themselves to be deceived. One would suppose that there had been experience enough to demonstrate the fact of the universal false pretences of these gentlemen. England has lost her five hundred millions in railroads—New-England one hundred millions. The Middle States are riddled with worthless lines, and the West are running roads to every point that can by any possibility be dignified with the name of village. The tendency of all is downward. * * * *

*The most culpable parties to this monstrous and atrocious system of swindling are [were?] the organs of the bull speculators;* the press that panders to these railroad financiers and contractors. Not only have they stood by and seen and known the vile deception practised, without raising the first note of warning to their readers, but they have to the utmost of their power constantly helped to inflate the bubble. Incessantly do they labor to make the worse appear the better reason. No argument, no circumstance that can aid the deception is spared. The same stock, whether selling at 142 per cent. or 60 per cent., is puffed with equal zeal. * * * *

*The Herald is the only paper in the world*, with the exception of the London *Times*, (which has *recently* broken ground,) that has had the independence to battle with this great fraud. We have fought it single handed and alone from the beginning. We have never hesitated nor wavered for an instant, nor shall we ever, until the rottenness and corruption of the entire system are so thoroughly exposed that its originators are powerless for further mischief. The frowns of the magnates of Wall street have no terrors for us. We do not owe our existence to any of its stock-jobbing concerns, nor are we tenants in common in any of their back shops, prepared and bound to do their dirty work.

The stock market opened and closed without much change to-day. In Erie and Michigan Southern, old deferred, there was an active movement, and in the latter, the parties most concerned, managed to work prices up a little. It opened at 55¾ and closed at 55½ per cent. cash. Erie improved on the opening. In other stocks there was a very moderate movement at yesterday's prices. Galena and Chicago fell off 1¼ per cent. We notice a sale of Michigan Southern, old deferred, at the first board to-day, at 50 per cent., sellers twelve months. At the second board the market was weak and considerably lower for some stocks. The bears are putting out long contracts, their own option, in Michigan Southern. Sales, sellers six and twelve months, were made to-day, and there were sellers upon any terms. *Michigan Central Railroad* stock shows signs of weakness. It has been sustained at very low prices in a wonderful manner, and there is no doubt that it contains all the elements of depreciation, decay, and, like all the rest, it follows that sooner or later it must go in the same way. We understand that Commodore Vanderbilt feels very confident of putting the *Transit Company* into shape at an early day. It will be the crowning act of his long career.

Several important changes were made in the Board of Directors at the late election of the *Cumberland Coal Company*. The out-of-town managers were displaced and well-known City names substituted. The company will be benefited thereby. It is gratifying to learn that out of many mining companies the Cumberland still exists, retaining the confidence of its friends and promising a career of usefulness with profit to the shareholders. In the early formation of Coal and Mining companies, the public was led much astray by the false statements of originators. The remoteness of these properties prevented that personal examination so necessary to form a correct idea of their value. In this way, Parker Vein, Phenix, New Creek, Llangollen, and other Cumberland companies were introduced into this market, as equal, if not superior, to the only one now in active operation. Cumberland has outlived them all, and has been conducted in a manner to acquire for itself a growing and increasing trade.

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### London Markets.

London, Friday, May 22, 1857—5 o'clock P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week. Sugar in demand, and dearer. Tea and Coffee steady. Breadstuffs firm. Money in less stringent demand. Consols leave off 93¾@93⅞ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 1d. American Eagles 76s. 3¼d. Doubloons—Spanish 78s., South American 75s.

Copper—Steady. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £126 ₩ ton. Sheathing 14d., Yellow Metal Sheathing 1s. 0½d. ₩ lb.

Cocoa—Firm. 460 bags Trinidad, at public sale, mostly sold at 1s.@2s. advance; grey to good red 78@83.

Cochineal—Rather easier. 270 bags Honduras mostly sold: Silver 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. for ord. to fair clean grain, with good bold and pea grain from 3s. 10@4s.; ord. Black from 3s. 10d.@4s.

Coffee—Plantation Ceylon in good demand at full prices, but in the absence of arrivals there have been no public sales. Of 1,000 bags Native Ceylon at auction, ordinary unclean about two thirds sold at 57s., and 200 bags good ordinary at 64s.@64s. 6d. 3,350 bags Rio at auction, mostly sold at steady prices, from 45s. for very ordinary mixed, 51s. 6d. for good ordinary, and fine ordinary at 55s. 6d. There are several floating cargoes Rio on the market, but we have no sales to report, holders asking higher prices.

Cotton—Is firm. 3,600 bales sold during the week. At Liverpool the market has been quiet; middling Orleans is quoted 7 13-16d. ₩ lb.

Lead—Firm, with an upward tendency. Common Pig £24 10s.

Corn—There is some improvement in the market, and prices of Wheat have advanced 1s.@2s. Last week's average quotation English Wheat was 57s. 5d. on 116,811 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat 63s.@68s., Red 59s.@64s. ₩ qr. American Flour 30s.@32s. ₩ bbl.

Molasses—400 puncheons clayed Cuba sold afloat at 25s.

Hemp—Russian dull at £33@£34 for St. Petersburg Clean. No sales of Manila. In Jute nothing doing.

Indigo—The sales finished on the 20th inst., and of 10,361 chests declared, 3,855 were withdrawn, and 1,288 bought in; of the latter a portion has since been placed, and the total quantity sold is about 4,700 chests, of which 3,400 are said to be for export, the remainder for home use and resale. Compared with the rates of February, prices may be quoted as follows; Bengal, good shipping sorts 1d.@3d. cheaper, consuming kinds 4d.@6d.; Oude 3d.@4d.; Kurpah, shipping qualities 1d.@3d., ordinary and low kinds 3d.@5d.; Madras 3d.@6d.

Iron—Welsh flat at £7 10s. for Rails and Bars, free on board. Scotch Pigs 75s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Linseed—Our arrivals amount to only 1,870 qrs., of which 546 from Calcutta, the remainder from Alexandria. The market is very firm, with a scarcity of good samples; a cargo of Odessa on the coast sold at 65s., delivered at an outport; Bombay in London held at 70s., Calcutta sells at 65s.@67s.; for arrival about August, Bombay sold at 68s.

Linseed Cakes—In good demand, and considerable sales have been made at about the rates of last week. New York in barrels £10@9 15s. Boston in bags £9 7s. 6d.

Rapeseed—Steady, at 65s. for sound Calcutta.

Oils—Fish quiet, and nothing to report. Linseed scarce, and prices have gradually advanced to 41s. 6d.@41s. 9d. Rape: Brown is scarce at [illegible]; Refined steady at 53s.@53s. 6d. Cocoa Nut flat at 47s.@48s. Palm 43s.@44s.

Rum—Is still firm. About 600 hogsheads East India, chiefly in second hands, sold at 2s. 9d.@2s. 9½d. proof, and 80 puncheons strong Berbice at 3s. proof.

Whalebone—Is scarce and wanted.

Rice—Very quiet. By private treaty 6,000 bags Bengal sold at 10s. 7½d.@11s. for middling to good middling white, and 11s. 10½d.@12s. 3d. for good. Of 3,000 bags Bengal offered at auction, 2,130 bags low heated Dacca sold at 10s. 6d., with a few lots at 11s.

Saltpetre—Privately, about 2,500 bags Bengal sold during the week at 3[illegible]s. 6d. for 15½ ₩ cent., at 40s. for 8½ to 9 ₩ cent., at 41s. for 7 ₩ cent., and 43s. 6d. for 4½ ₩ cent. refraction. There have also been two or three parcels afloat bought at 40s. 6d. 1,311 bags Bengal at auction were all bought in at fully 6d. lower. In Nitrate of Soda little doing.

Sugar—There have been no public sales this week until to-day, when 6,000 bags Mauritius were offered, the whole of which were sold briskly at full rates. Of British West India 1,200 hhds. sold during the week. Privately an active demand has prevailed, and a large business has been transacted at gradually advancing rates. Foreign—3,000 boxes Havana on the spot were sold at 52s.@58s. 6d. for No. 10½ to 11, (12s. 3d. and 13s. 10d. duty;) 10,000 to 12,000 bags unclayed Manila at 48s.@48s. 6d.; 100 tons low black China at 46s. 6d.; and twelve floating cargoes have changed hands, all for the U. K., viz.: 180 tons brown Macao (in bags) ins. f. p. a. at 36s.; five cargoes Havana, 1,500 boxes No. 12, insd. on the Continent, at 45s.; 2,010 boxes No. 11½, ins. f. p. a. at 45s.; 1,500 boxes No. 10, with 180 hhds. Muscovado ditto, fully insd. at 44s. 6d.; 1,840 boxes No. 11, fully insd. at 45s. 6d.; and 925 boxes No. 11, ins. f. p. a. at 45s; three cargoes brown Bahia, two (together 900 cases, 188 bags,) insd. on the Continent, at 39s. 6d.; and one of 250 tons, (in cases,) ins. f. p. a. at 39s. 3d.; two cargoes Porto Rico, both ins. f. p. a., 500 hhds. at 48s. 3d., and 220 hhds. at 47s. 6d., both landing weights; and one cargo of 450 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, ins. f. p. a. at 46s., landing weights. The public sale of 100,790 baskets Java, held in Holland on 19th inst. went off with spirit at [illegible] above the rates realized in the March sale.

Tin—English in fair demand. Blocks, 133s.; Bars, 140s.; Refined, 143s. Straits—Of 1,340 slabs offered at auction, 150 sold at 138s.

Tea without alteration. Common Congous, 1s. ½d. ₩ lb.

Turpentine—No sales of Rough to report. Spirits steady, at 44s. for British, and 46s.@45s. 6d. for American.

Tallow has advanced to 57s. 6d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 56s.@56s. 6d. for the end of the year.

In American Stocks there has been somewhat more doing this week, but the chief movement in prices has been with regard to Mississippi Bonds. For the Union Bank Bonds 2½ has been paid, and there are buyers at 25. Planters' Bank Bonds 40@43. United States 6s 105@106½. Alabama 5s Bonds 78. Massachusetts 5s Sterling 103. Maryland do. 90½@91½. Pennsylvania Inscriptions 74@75; do. Bonds 79@81. Virginia 6s Dollar Bonds 85@86; do. Sterling 6s 94@96. Canada 6s 112@112¾. Grand Trunk Shares £16@£16 10s.; do. Bonds 91½@92½; do. Preferential 101½@102½. New-Brunswick 6s 103. Nova Scotia 6s 104½. Quebec City 6s Bonds 101½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage 6s Dollar Bonds 89@90; do. 2d Mortgage Sterling 92. New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage 84@86. Michigan Central 90@91. Illinois Central 89@91.

BARING BROTHERS.

### Liverpool Markets.

*Per America.*] Liverpool, Friday, May 22, 1857.

The tightness in the Money market, and the general dullness of trade in the manufacturing districts, have had a depressing influence on Cotton. The quotations for the middling and better qualities of American are unchanged, but the market is very quiet, and the prices for the ordinary classes are in favor of buyers. Low sandy Cotton is unsalable.

The sales for the week ending last evening are estimated at 34,820 bales, speculators taking 1,900, and exporters 4,450 bales. To-day they are called 5,000 bales, with a dull feeling at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8⅝d.; fair Mobile, 8½d.; fair Uplands, 8d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d.; middling Mobile, 7 11-16d.; middling Uplands, 7 9-16d. ₩ lb. Total stock in this port 685,000 bales, American 397,000 bales. Total stock same time last year 677,000 bales, American 486,000 bales.

The Manchester Market is dull for goods with a desire to realize. Yarns are tolerably firm, but there is evidently a more decided disposition on the part of both spinners and manufacturers to reduce production.

The demand for money continues active at 6½ ₩ cent., as a minimum rate of discount.

The demand for all descriptions of Wheat has again improved, and prices have advanced 3d. ₩ 70 lbs. Indian Corn has advanced 6d.@9d ₩ quarter, and Flour 6d.@1s ₩ bbl. White Wheat, 9s 6d.@10s. 3d.; Red, 8s. 6d.@9s. 6d. ₩ 70 lbs. Western Canal Flour, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Canada, 31s.@31s. 6d., ₩ bbl. White Indian Corn, 38s.@39s.; Mixed and Yellow 38s.@38s. 9d., ₩ quarter.

Nothing doing in Turpentine. American Resin in moderate demand, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 3d. ₩ cwt., for common quality.

Yours respectfully,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

### Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 4—6 P. M.

Flour, dull and lower. Sales to-day 800 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for Common to choice superfine Illinois and Wisconsin, and $7 12½@$7 50 for extra do. Wheat, lower. Sales 14,000 bushels, at $1 34@$1 39 for Chicago Spring, and $1 85 for choice White Indiana. Corn, dull and lower, offered at 80c. without sales. Oats, lower. Sales 500 bushels at 56c. Whisky, dull and nominal at 33½c.@34c. *Receipts to-day*—778 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn. *Canal exports*—10,000 bushels Wheat and 20,000 bushels Corn. The Canal is not yet in order.

Oswego, Thursday, June 4.

Flour active. Sales to-day 1,800 bbls. at $6 50@$6 50 for Oswego brands, $7 75 for fancy Canadian, and $7 25 for Wisconsin. Wheat in good demand. Sales 24,000 bushels Chicago Spring; $1 86@$1 88 for White Canadian. Lake imports 32,000 bushels Wheat and 22,000 bushels Corn. Canal exports 1,100 bbls. flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Rye.

Chicago, Thursday, June 4.

Flour has an advancing tendency. Wheat is steady. Corn is very dull. Oats are dull. Pork firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—15,000 bushels Corn,—no Flour or Wheat. To Oswego 9,000 bushels Wheat. 26,000 bushels Corn. No Flour.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, June 4.

Cotton—Sales to day: 365 bales. Middling, 12¾c.@14¼c. Sales of the week, 1,700 bales. Receipts of the week, 2,100. Prices have declined ½c.@⅝c. on the week.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 4.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at irregular prices. Flour has an advancing tendency—St. Louis, $8 ₩ bbl. Corn dull. Pork very dull. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.@5-16d. Other articles generally unchanged.

Albany, Thursday, June 4—1 P. M.

Wheat—Sales to-day 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Sales of Whisky 300 bbls., at 35c. for Ohio, and 35½c. for Prison. The break in the Erie Canal has been closed, and loaded boats will pass to-morrow morning. Boats from the break at Fultonville are arriving here freely.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 83; Reading Railroad, 40¼; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46⅜.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—H. Autenreith, S. W. Hastings, L. M. Bell, H. S. Parsons, J. Lovesey, H. Badger, S. Dewart, H. B. Freeman, T. J. Peyton, W. G. Peyton, M. Lineburgh, B. K. Mills, Chas. Barton, J. Lafarge, J. H. Wiley, C. P. Thompson, G. Mactin, O. W. Raymond, J. Taylor, E. A. Ward, E. Barnes, H. Palmer, F. Weiderman, Dr. J. Kilby, W. Webber, Miss E. Webber, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Simpson, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. M. A. Garrott and child, Mrs. M. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hillman, F. F. Williams, J. J. Cole, W. D. Jacobson, Mrs. M. Bailey, Miss Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Burrough, J. Umstader and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Burruss and 3 children, Miss Chater, Mrs. J. Baxter, Miss Dudley, J. S. Harrington, W. M. Slocum, E. A. Newton, S. S. Henry, C. Davis, Levi Baker, Miss M. Banks, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Delaguell, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Telfane, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Golden, J. Hyde, R. King, and 21 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 23 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets.. 3 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 59 | Gov. Island. 9 44 | Hell Gate..11 26

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 4.

### Cleared.

Ships Maria, Samson, Rio Grande, Sifken & Ironsides; Roger A. Heirn, Stewart, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; Glad Tidings, Nelson, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson; Premier, Emery, Bangor, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Charles, (Brem.,) Delke, Bremen, C. Suling.

Barks Weather Gauge, McKie, Rio de Janeiro, Napier, Johnson & Co.; M. Chipman, Hill, Philadelphia, Dewolf & Humphrey; H. Gregory, Sylvester, Rio, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs R. H. Haskin, Snow, Boston, T. H. Sandford; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, ——; Tavernier, Williams, Key West, R. L. Maitland & Co.; Civilian, Smith, Elizabethport, Russell & Bacon; Clarence, (Br.,) Stubb, Port-au-Platte, Tucker & Lightbody; Lucretia, Wallace, Manzanilla, C. & E. J. Peters; Emerald, (Br.,) Dennot, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Yorktown, Wogios, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; S. E. Johnson, Salyear, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; W. H. Mitchell, Eaton, Philadelphia, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; Old Dominion, Smith, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Yankee Doodle, Chase, Georgetown, Cumberland Coal Co.; J. A. Stanley, Simmons, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; R. Delano, Baker, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; Pleiades (Br.,) McBurnie, St. Johns, G. S. McLean; R. Caldwell, Hudson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; C. V. Casey, Cudworth, Humacoa, Gimbernat & Escoriaza; Storm Cloud, Southard, Lavaca, Foster & Stevenson; A. S. Hyde, Foster, Pembroke, Brett, Son & Co.; Venus, Wyatt, Richmond, Jas. Hand & Co.; Augusta, Noonan, Philadelphia, Peck & Church; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Sewerson, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers; Sea Bird, Carrow, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Cornelia, Potter, New-London; J. C. Homer, Homer, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, from Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Passed steamship Roanoke, Skinner, at 8 o'clock, Thursday morning, off Delaware Lightboat.

Bark Brothers, Clavers, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar and melado, and 2 passengers to Struver, Kohl & Klugist. Sld. in co. with barks Narramissic for New-York and Pilot Fish for Philadelphia; brigs David S. Brown, for do., and Caroni, for New-York, and schr. Argus Eye, for Philadelphia.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 225 passengers to order.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, tobacco and cigars to Mora & Nephew.

Brig Ellen Hayden, (of Newport, R. I.,) Almy, Cardenas May 28, with molasses to master.

Brig Gezusters, (Dutch,) Vesser, Amsterdam 36 ds., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Funch & Meincke.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of Machias,) Rumball, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Dureye Bros.—vessel to master.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Davison, Abrams, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. H. Ryan, Ring, North Carolina 3 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. Ann Gardiner, (of Harwich,) Small, Baracoa May 24, with fruit to J. Banes.

Schr. A. L. Hyde, Foster, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke, Me.

Schr. E. C. Howard, (of Harwich,) Rogers, Aguadilla, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Lilly Saunders, Corson, Richmond 3 ds., flour.

Schr. S. E. Jones, Jones, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingraham, Providence for Albany.

Schr. S. Brainard, Bibby, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. J. Russell, Hedges, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Narcissus, Gilley, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Montezuma, Cottrell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Brasses, Dixon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Benjamin, Smith, Elizabethport for Newburyport.

Schr. A. Heaton, Wait, Newport for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pallas, French, Rockland with lime.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Etad, Jarvis, Norwalk.

Propeller Curlew, Williams, Providence. At 6 o'clock last evening saw a large bark, brig ashore on Judith Point. She lies broadside on and was thumping heavily.

Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunrise, W. N. W.; mer., W.; sunset, do.

SAILED—Ships Wabash, Doty, for Antwerp; Roger A. Hiern, Stewart, for do.; Maria, Samson, Rio Grande.

### Spoken, &c.

May 16, lat. 45, lon. 41, ship Orion, sig. E.

May 16, lat. 45 37, lon. 40 01, bark Himmillah, (Ham.,) from Hamburg for Baltimore.

May 27, off Double Headed Shot Key Light, bark Eldon, from Portland for Matanzas.

### Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, May 24, schrs. E. Baker, Jr., Kelly, for New-York, 6 ds.; Heine, Phinney, do., 12 ds.; Diadem, Webb, do., 14 ds.; Sarah Maria, Underhill, do., 10 ds.; W. B. Stamford, Chase, 20 ds.; D. Davidson, Hardy, do. 2 ds.